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MOSCOW WEEKLY ON ISSUES DISCUSSED PRIVATELY BY BREZHNEV, CARTER

LD031203 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 26 Signed to Press 21 Jun 79 pp 5-6 LD

[Reportage by special correspondent Georgiy Kuznetsov: "Victory of Political Realism"]

[Excerpt] Vienna--In a Businesslike, Constructive Manner

How, then, did the [Vienna summit] talks proceed? Above all, in a businesslike, constructive manner and in a spirit of mutual respect. This was manifested both purely outwardly--during the meetings--and in the atmosphere prevailing during the discussions. They were productive and useful. And--this is particularly valuable--an attempt was made to broaden the sphere of agreement between the two countries.

Many problems were raised: general, fundamental questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, final examination and approval of the SALT II treaty, an exchange of ideas relating to the SALT III treaty, questions of further limiting arsenals of nuclear and other weapons and reducing the threat of nuclear war, progress of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, and the situation in the world as a whole and in individual regions--Europe, the Near East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia.

Naturally, they were confidential. At the conclusion of each day's work, however, the chief substance of the talks was reported to the more than 2,000 journalists gathered in Vienna at joint "briefings" by the official spokesmen of the Soviet and American delegations--L. M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and White House Press Secretary J. Powell.

"At the morning session L. I. Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with the fact that he had personally made the acquaintance of J. Carter and emphasized that the whole world's attention was on this meeting. The majority of mankind pins hopes on it, expecting it to result in improved relations between the two countries and also in the strengthening of peace throughout the world," it was reported on 17 June. "There are problems in Soviet-American relations which demand careful discussion, and a personal meeting between the two countries' leaders makes it possible to examine them and to understand each other's positions better...."

Back in the early seventies our countries concluded a series of agreements, including two especially important ones: the principles of relations between the USSR and the United States, and the agreement on preventing nuclear war. The Soviet side is guided by these documents in its approach to the United States and believes that the agreements concluded earlier must also be respected on the basis of continuity between U.S. presidents.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out," the Soviet delegation's spokesman continued, "that, despite differences in our social systems, we must develop our relations and settle disputed problems by peaceful means. For we will not push each other off the globe or convert one another. The Soviet Union would like Soviet-American relations to be relations of peace and cooperation designed for the long term. The Soviet Union has no hostile intentions toward the United States and seeks no gain or advantages for itself at U.S. expense.

What, then, was said of SALT II?

L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the drafting of the treaty proved a difficult matter.

It is a compromise possible at the present time, and it is necessary to treat with care something that has been produced with such difficulty. It was not easy for the Soviet Union to agree to a number of the treaty's provisions. Not everything in it satisfies us. But it reflects everything that is really attainable at the present moment. On the whole we believe that we have achieved an acceptable balance of interests, and the treaty in its present form accords with the principles of the sides' equality and identical security.

Conveying the essence of the U.S. President's speech, J. Powell emphasized the great significance which J. Carter attaches to the SALT II treaty as a basis for continuing the arms control process and, in particular, for limiting the buildup of the military machine and averting the danger of nuclear war. Soviet and U.S. efforts to limit nuclear weapons, the President declared, according to the White House press secretary, can lay the foundation for broadening cooperation where disagreements still exist.

Well, overcoming differences between the two countries where they exist, particularly when it is a question of limiting the arms race, is an idea which can only be welcomed. However, the journalists present in the hall remarked that there also exist..."differences" between the President's stated position and recent White House decisions in the military sphere.

It is no secret that supporters of the arms race, both those occupying posts within the Capitol and the Pentagon and those influencing the adoption of political decisions using lobbyists or the press, have recently been shouting particularly loudly about the "vulnerability" of the present generation of American strategic missles and creating a scare by saying that the majority of missiles will be destroyed right in their launch silos as the result of an almost inevitable "first strike by the Russians." As a result, a decision was adopted in Washington one week before the Vienna meeting to begin creating and deploying 200 MX mobile strategic missiles.

"How can the viewpoint expressed at the talks by the President be reconciled with American press reports that the United States has decided to create and deploy MX missiles at a total cost of up to $50 billion? How does this tally with the treaty?--came the question.

Unfortunately the reply, even with a reference to J. Carter's statement during the talks, when he voiced the hope that the deployment of MX missiles would not cause alarm or concern as a quantitative or qualitative addition to the arms race, did not sound very convincing.

"Permit me to add what L. I. Brezhnev said to President Carter, L. M. Zamyatin intervened. "He emphasized that we naturally paid attention to the stated decision to develop and deploy the MX missile. As it is deployed, we will study how far this is in accordance with SALT II, depending on the basing methods and the missiles' characteristics. Any variant going beyond the possibilities of control will mean that a mine is being placed under the present and future talks...."

During one of the sessions President J. Carter expressed the conviction that the two sides must cooperate in limiting and totally destroying nuclear weapons. Indeed, the USSR and the United States, that is, the countries with the mightiest military potentials, can do a great deal given good will. However, it should be emphasized that during the talks L. I. Brezhnev drew the American side's attention to the Soviet proposal already submitted on ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stocks down to their total destruction. Here he voiced the hope that the United States would support this initiative.

Thus it is possible to proceed to specific matters without delay.

Considering that U.S. opponents of detente have launched a campaign against Senate ratification of the treaty, a request was made at the "briefing" to say whether this problem had been discussed.

"It was pointed out that the question of ratification is an internal matter for each country. L.I. Brezhnev expressed confidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet would approve the treaty in the form in which it was drawn up and signed. As for the United States, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, we know that there are certain circles there opposed to the treaty. And, whether they like it or not, these circles are ending up in the role of opponents of the agreement and supporters of the arms race."

"Hawks!" Intrigues

At the present time, in the words of the Austrian newspaper ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, "the most difficult obstacle in the way of the SALT II treaty is the American Senate, with its numerous 'hawks.'" Their bellicose "calls" have been heard on Capitol Hill just recently and have carried to Vienna.

On the very eve of the Vienna summit Senator Jackson, who as though by an irony of fate heads the Arms Control Subcommittee, launched a crude attack on our country and the Soviet-American agreement, calling it "appeasement" of the Soviet Union. On the day J. Carter flew to Vienna a group of conservatively inclined senators launched an entire action program aimed at preventing the treaty's ratification. Senator Humphrey and Representative Bauman threatened the Republicans that they would not be able to count on the support of conservative groups in elections unless they actively opposed ratification. These gentlemen evidently like tension in Soviet-American relations. And some of them and their ilk are actually dreaming of embroiling the USSR and the United States with one another.

Seeking to slander the Soviet Union and to sow mistrust toward our country as partner to the agreement and thereby also to hamper ratification, the treaty's opponents are ringing the alarms, alleging that it does not guarantee proper monitoring of the fulfillment of all its provisions and that the Soviet Union will be sure to violate it by secretly deploying new missile systems.

The absurdity of these insinuations is obvious, and it is not without reason that they have been refuted more than once by official Washington.

It is worth citing the words of Gen G. Seignious, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who declared: "We possess national facilities for monitoring the other side's observance of this treaty's provisions."

The totally biased nature of the approach taken by patent anti-Soviets in the Senate and pressure-groups to the signed document is evidenced by the recently intensified campaign to amend the treaty text during its coming examination on Capitol Hill. This is a new tactic adopted in the face of broad support for the treaty on the part of American and world public opinion as well as of leading statesmen in various countries: Refusal to ratify it would put American legislators, as J. Carter said, in the position of "warmongers."

"The SALT II treaty is a very carefully drafted document. Everything in it is interconnected and interwoven, and its different parts are linked with other parts, and therefore any amendment entails the serious danger of totally ruining this treaty," Secretary of State C. Vance declared.

Concerning this problem, L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the Soviet Embassy dinner: "Each side would like to see the text of the treaty different in some ways and more suitable to itself, but each has had to forgo some things, taking its partner's legitimate interests into consideration. Any attempts to rock this complex edifice erected with such difficulty, to replace any of its components or to draw it closer to oneself are a futile exercise. The whole structure could collapse--with serious and even dangerous consequences for our relations and for the situation in the world as a whole."

Neither the USSR Supreme Soviet nor the Soviet people as a whole, who are aware of the accord's importance and support it, will consent to any deviations or attempts to undermine its spirit and letter. "And, having concluded the treaty, the USSR will fulfill it exactly and strictly, as it has all the other agreements that it has signed," L.I. Brezhnev emphasized.

Bridges of Mutual Understanding

L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter reached the conclusion that the SALT II accords open the way to further progress to the next stage--SALT III, with its further significant quantitative and qualitative limitations on strategic arms--and are bound to give a boost to more rapid progress on other questions of limiting the arms race, on which talks are being held on a bilateral or multilateral basis. And whether this concerns the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on antisatellite systems, on sales and deliveries of conventional arms, on chemical and bacteriological weapons or whatever, the decision was made to expedite them.

Armed with the 24th and 25th party congress decisions, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are making considerable efforts in the name of strengthening detente. But detente is only a start. In relations with the United States, as with other states, our country advocates truly good-neighborly relations--healthy, strong and excluding the possibility of military conflicts. For this the Soviet Union is prepared to do great work on drawing our people and the American people closer together--of course, on a reciprocal basis. "Bridges of mutual understanding," L.I. Brezhnev said, "are something that can be built only from both sides at once." The meeting in Vienna can serve as a good foundation for such building. The consistent implementation of the accords reached will help to develop Soviet-American relations and will be a joint contribution by the two countries to strengthening detente, international security and peace.

VIENNA SUMMIT DID NOT CHANGE THE WORLD BUT MAKES IT SAFER

LD050745 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "Concern for the Chief Factor"]

[Text] The meeting between the USSR and U.S. heads of state, L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter, is an historical fact. It can be assumed that when assessing its significance future research will highlight two very important related features of the meeting. The fact that a strategic offensive arms limitations treaty--SALT II--was signed at it, and the fact that it took place.

They say that a bad peace is better than a fight. This is true of course, but you do not talk like that about a summit meeting between representatives of the two mightiest powers on whom the maintenance of universal peace and the people's security largely depends: If it is ill-prepared and the requisite conditions for holding it have not been created it might do more harm than good. This is why our country adopted such a responsible approach to the idea of the talks and prepared for them carefully.

As is known, the path to Vienna was long and difficult. When it was announced that the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and U.S. President would meet in the Austrian capital, people in various countries recognized the special significance of this first face-to-face dialog between L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter. "The course of world events will largely depend on the kind of contact they establish during this first meeting," the well-known American commentator Walter Cronkite reported from Vienna.

It can now be said with certainty that the efforts spent on preparing the summit talks were not spent in vain. By signing the SALT II treaty, the fruit of many years of difficult discussions and mutual compromises and concessions dictated by concern for the chief factor on which mankind's future depends, the Soviet Union and United States did not merely take a new and large step on the path of curbing the lethal and destructive arms race. They convincingly demonstrated to the world that they are capable of jointly solving even very complex and delicate matters.

This demonstration of the competence and effectiveness of Soviet-American cooperation is important not only in itself. The SALT II treaty is important for today but it is also significant in that it paves the way for further progress toward SALT III. And the elaboration of this new agreement, moving on from limitation to reduction of strategic offensive arms, is perhaps an even more complex matter. When preparing this new treaty it will be necessary to take into account strategic and geographical factors which hitherto have been outside the confines of the talks. The SALT II accord is also called upon to stimulate more rapid progress at the other Soviet-American and multilateral talks on reducing arms and on disarmament. Finally, the Vienna meeting may become an important landmark in the sphere of improving Soviet-American relations and normalizing the international climate.

The most topical international and regional problems were analyzed in the course of the talks. It cannot be said that these discussions were smooth and that there were no differences of opinion. There was tough talking. President Carter, in particular, tried to justify U.S. policy in the Near East, Namibia and Rhodesia. J. Carter said that the changes taking place in the world resulting from the peoples' desire for national liberation are due to interference by other states. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet side pointed unequivocally to the biased nature of U.S. interpretation of USSR policy in some parts of Asia and Africa. The USSR is not seeking either economic or strategic advantages for itself in these areas, nor is it trying to infringe upon somebody's legitimate interests. It consistently advocates the total liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism and respect for the peoples' right to independent development. We also said exactly what we think of the legend of the so-called "Soviet military threat" used by the opponents of mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States.

It was a frank and businesslike talk explaining the two sides' positions and paving the way for more active and fruitful cooperation. "By and large it is already clear that this meeting was full and productive. Especially valuable, I think, is the fact that President Carter and I strove to broaden the sphere of accord between our countries," L. I. Brezhnev stressed in one of his Vienna speeches.

There is no doubt that the Vienna meeting and the accord reached at it will play an important role in halting the arms race, settling international disputes and improving the atmosphere of talks and cooperation.

The four days in Vienna did not change the world, it is still full of threats and dangers. But the results of these days is that the world is a safer place than before, a place for people to live in.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR ON U.S. REACTION TO SALT II SIGNING

LD040616 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] And now, a commentary on the reaction in the United States to the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna. It was written by observer Gennadiy Shishkin:

According to the latest remark by the state secretary, Cyrus Vance, the most important result of the Vienna summit was that the summit had laid the foundation for stable relations between the United States and the USSR for the future. He stressed that the main practical result of the meeting was the signing of the SALT II treaty, which is a big step forward towards disarmament. According to reports in the press and to public opinion polls, most Americans, just as most people elsewhere in the world, share this view and hail the signing of SALT II. Yet all the good and fine things that have been said about the results of the Vienna summit and SALT II are in opposition to a noisy and even vicious campaign launched by their opponents in a number of countries, especially in the United States. Unlike the champions of the summit and SALT II, these men have no weighty arguments. As the deputy Democratic majority leader in the Senate, Alan Cranston, has remarked justifiably, so far, opponents of the treaty have failed to produce convincing proof that rejection of SALT II when it goes for ratification will strengthen America's security and that of the world.

That's natural, since there is and can be no such proof. Instead, opponents of the treaty repeat again and again every day with enviable persistence several totally hollow arguments. One of these is that allegedly SALT II cannot be verified and for this reason it will be violated, to the detriment of the United States. The falsehood of such talk is obvious when you look at the issue objectively. The Soviet Union is interested as much as the United States is in that the treaty should be strictly observed and that it should be possible to verify its implementation thoroughly. Proceeding exactly from this, the two sides agreed they will be doing this regardless of each other, with the help of the national means of verification.

And they are fully unanimous that these means are quite sufficient for the purposes of this treaty. That the means are effective is shown by the 7-year long record of action on the SALT I accords. As it is known, the U.S. administration has declared officially on many occasions that regardless of whether the treaty is in operation or not the United States is spending annually several billion dollars on electronic and other surveillance. What the surveillance means and how it is used was described in detail recently in an interview for ABC by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who made this point: These surveillance means insure for the United States guaranteed and sufficient verification. American officials have also said many times that the SALT II treaty itself contains special guarantees to ensure for the parties to the treaty protection of their control means. Under the treaty it is forbidden to put up obstacles to verification by concealment. It is also forbidden to interfere with the operation of the national technical verification means. A whole number of other rules have been fixed to regulate the verification procedure. Harold Brown stressed all this was impossible without SALT II and, on the contrary, it was possible to interfere with verifications.

Considering all this, it is logical to draw the conclusion that the people who oppose the treaty and say there's no safe control system for it are actually guided not by these but by some other considerations. They not simply oppose certain shortcomings in the treaty but are against the treaty as such. The individuals and forces that object to SALT II in the United States are those who are against any accords with the Soviet Union for egotistical reasons, although these accords could improve relations between Washington and Moscow or make them less tense. To begin with these are leaders of the military-industrial complex against whose excessive influence on America's policies President Eisenhower warned in his time. They regard SALT II as a threat to their profits running into billions of dollars, profits from military orders. For this reason they are doing their utmost to bloc SALT II by resorting to all sorts of false arguments.

TASS COMMENTS ON VERIFIABLE NATURE OF SALT II TREATY

LD042054 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

["Why Opponents of SALT II Criticise Control Envisaged in It"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 4, TASS--TASS observer Vladimir Tulinov writes: The closer is the day when the debate is scheduled to open at the commissions of the U.S. Senate on the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic arms concluded in Vienna, the louder are the voices of opponents of SALT II trying to put it in a bad light, preferrably derail the important agreement reached. One of the directions of attack is the question of control for its observance by the Soviet Union.

Rumours have been set afloat that the Soviet Union is allegedly developing means of destruction of U.S. observation satellites. Advocates of more effective control nostalgically recollect the American monitoring bases for spying on the Soviet Union lost in Iran and demand that flights be started of U-2 spy planes from the territory of states neighboring on the USSR.

It must be recalled once again that the Soviet Union always strictly and unswervingly abides by its contractual commitments. It has never violated a single international treaty or agreement and it is not its habit to violate them. As was repeatedly declared by the U.S. leaders themselves, there has never been any violation of commitments from the Soviet side of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defence systems and the interim agreement on some measures in the field of limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

The talk about unreliability of the verification system adopted under the treaty on SALT II has the aim to sow doubts about the system of verification with the use of national technical means of each side, the system that has proved to be reliable. The implementation of the existing agreements in the sphere of strategic arms limitation showed that such means fully serve their purpose. The mechanism of the Permanent Consultative Commission functions effectively. Separate practical matters that might arise in the process of the implementation of the agreements concluded are being decided to mutual satisfaction within the commission's framework. The President of the United States, American officials made public statements many times about the reliability of the control system under the treaty. The second report of the U.S. Department of State to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stressed, when setting out the stand of the U.S. Government on the treaty concerning control, that the agreement on SALT II is quite verifiable.

Those who now fiercely attack SALT II, speculating on alleged insufficiency of means for verification direct their attacks not only against SALT II treaty. They have a broader aim, that of doubting the possibility of trust, the possibility of relations based on treaties between capitalist and socialist countries. This is an unsavoury and dangerous occupation, since a failure of SALT II can only result in a new sharp spiralling of the arms race, in drawing in this process ever more states, and in destabilisation of the military and political situation all over the world.

VIENNA SUMMIT MATERIAL, SPEECHES ISSUED IN MOSCOW

LD031838 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Collected papers, speeches, materials of the Soviet-American summit meeting held in Vienna on June 15-18 this year have been issued.

It contains speeches by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the SALT II treaty, the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons, the joint Soviet-American communique and other documents and materials.

KOSYGIN, SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG DISCUSS CEMA, BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD031744 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--A meeting took place today in the Kremlin between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong who took part at the head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the work of the 33rd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

During the talk that passed in a businesslike comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, as well as on a number of international problems, including the situation in Southeast Asia.

Assessing highly the state of fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the sides discussed questions of further widening and perfection of economic, scientific and technological relations between the two countries both on a bilateral basis and in the CMEA framework.

When international problems were discussed, the attention was centered on questions of further deepening of detente, consolidation of peace and international security, on topical measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament. The Vietnamese side welcomed the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the USA on strategic offensive arms limitation. The Soviet side highly assessed a just stand and specific proposals of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks under way now.

The talk between Aleksey Kosygin and Pham Van Dong showed the community of views of the sides on the problems discussed, their mutual striving to strengthen fraternal friendship, to develop all-round cooperation and promote the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and all over the world.

Delegation's Departure

LD040848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party and Premier, which took part in the 33d CEMA session, left Moscow for home today.

The delegation was seen off by Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PONOMAREV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD021216 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Berlin today to attend a meeting of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of socialist countries.

The delegation includes alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov and also members of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin.

GDR's Ambassador to the USSR Harry Ott was among the seeing off party.

PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES VIENNA SUMMIT, U.S. SALT DEBATE, OIL

LD031047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "International Review"]

[Text] June--the first month of summer--has ended. It was marked by very important events: In Vienna the Soviet-U.S. summit took place at which important documents were signed, above all the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the USSR and the United States. The results of the Vienna meeting remain the focus of attention of the international public.

The 33d CEMA session, which has been a graphic demonstration of the might, dynamism and cohesion of the community of socialist states marching in the vanguard of man's forces of peace and progress took place in Moscow this week. Those taking part in the session noted in their final communique the great significance of the peace-loving policy of the CEMA members and their initiatives aimed at the further development of economic cooperation, the halting of the arms race and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. They noted the outstanding contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the USSR and the United States and to the cause of peace and detente.

Following their principled line toward curbing the arms race and toward disarmament, the socialist states which are taking part in the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have submitted a new joint proposal aimed at achieving progress at these talks.

The peoples are attentively following the situation in Nicaragua, where the patriotic and democratic forces are building up their strikes against Somoza's dictorial regime. The South African racists, enjoying the patronage of influential Western circles, are intensifying their terror against the indigenous population of Rhodesia, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa and are organizing attacks against the territories of neighboring African states more and more frequently. Encouraged by the Camp David agreement, Israel is expanding the scale of its military piracy in southern Lebanon, threatening to plunge the Near East into the flames of a new armed conflict.

The hotbeds of political tension created by the forces of imperialism and reaction in various parts of the world are being supplemented by the acute economic upheavals shaking the world capitalist system.

Justifying the Peoples' Hopes

The more days that separate us from the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, the more clearly its tremendous significance as an important step forward on the path of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and the entire international political climate emerges.

In fact interest in the meeting and the documents signed as a result is steadily growing throughout the world. This is explained on the one hand by the fact that the international public is becoming more and more profoundly aware of the potential in the Vienna accords for limiting the nuclear missile arms race, for the consolidation of the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of world peace. On the other hand people everywhere are following the fierce struggle developing in the United States between the supporters and opponents of the SALT II treaty.

This week President Carter officially sent the treaty to the Senate for examination. In an accompanying message he urged the senators to ratify this document.

It is perfectly obvious that the struggle around the treaty's ratification within the United States and the attitude displayed toward it in international circles are closely interconnected. Reflecting the world public's interest in halting the arms race, easing tension and normalizing the overall climate of international relations, the governments and political and public organizations of many countries are expressing themselves unambiguously in support of the Vienna accords.

"The British Government welcomes the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna by the Soviet Union and the United States," a British Foreign Office spokesman's statement says. "The government expresses the hope that this treaty will be ratified." The French Council of Ministers describes the Soviet-U.S. treaty as a "globally balanced document" and "an important stage on the path of international detente." FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira and statesmen and public figures from many other countries of the world have expressed themselves in support of the SALT II treaty.

The treaty's supporters in the United States are also mobilizing their forces. Well-known U.S. politicians such as F. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Governor E. Brown of California and certain others have already voiced support for the treaty. "This treaty," Brown declared, "is an embodiment of the spirit of the era of arms limitation and leads us in the right direction. And so I totally support it."

However, all this does not mean that the question of the ratification of the SALT II treaty in the American Senate can be regarded as a foregone conclusion. "Political commentators and strategists in Washington agree almost unanimously," well-known commentator J. Harsch writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "that the SALT II treaty will face long and difficult trials in the Senate. Opposition to this treaty is reportedly extremely active."

American newspapers write that the treaty's opponents, taking into account the sentiments of the majority of the population which advocates the normalization of Soviet-American relations, are now as a rule avoiding frontal attacks on the document signed in Vienna. They prefer the tactic of making "amendments" and "additions" to it which would deprive the treaty of its present balanced character. Thus, for instance, the notorious Senator Garn has prepared in advance 26 "amendments" to the text of the treaty which, in his own cynical admission, may well "destroy" the treaty since they will be absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Or take Senator H. Baker. Having announced that he too has "serious objections" to the SALT II treaty, he recently convened a press conference in Washington at which he made the following statement: "Until the administration displays a readiness to agree to reasonable amendments and until the USSR Government displays a readiness to consider those amendments, I am not going to make further efforts to improve this treaty and will simply vote against it."

This statement is unique, in a way. The senator's choice of tone in addressing his own administration is ultimately a domestic American concern. But when a senator, the leader of the Republican Party in the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress, brings his complaints, so to speak, into the international arena and virtually presents ultimatums to a sovereign state--is that a serious, responsible approach? After all, there is the concept of a sense of fitness [chuvstvo mery].

The senator affirmed at the press conference that the rejection of the treaty will not hinder negotiations on a "new agreement." In this context it is impossible not to recall the Soviet viewpoint expressed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, at a recent press conference in Moscow. Replying to correspondents' questions, he stated: "The possibility of reopening negotiations is ruled out. The situation will be complex if the treaty is not ratified. There will be no curbing and restriction of the strategic arms race as envisaged by the treaty, and the bridges leading from the second treaty signed in Vienna to a third treaty will be destroyed.

"This should be pondered by those individuals who have not yet defined their position, or who have defined it but not on the side they should."

The new treaty, as pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document on the results of the Vienna meeting, is based on the principle of equality and identical security and is a fair balance of Soviet and U.S. interests. The full implementation of the documents signed at Vienna opens up new opportunities to halt the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals and insure their effective limitation in quantity and quality. The resolution of this task would be a new stage in curbing the nuclear arms race and would open the way to a substantial arms reduction and toward attaining the supreme goal--a complete halt to the production of nuclear arms and the liquidation of nuclear arms stockpiles.

Oil and Politics

This week Western commentators have paid great attention to an analysis of the economic situation in the capitalist world. The pretexts for this were the OPEC conference in Geneva and the meeting of the so-called "big seven" in Tokyo in which the heads of state and government of the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Canada and Japan took part.

Questions of the energy crisis which has gripped the capitalist world and above all the conditions of the production and consumption of liquid fuel were the focus of attention of both meetings. For the OPEC countries, whose incomes are basically and sometimes exclusively derived from oil export revenue, this is perfectly natural. The main problem for these countries consists in the fact that the inflation raging in the West is leading to a rise in the costs of their imports of oil, stocks of which cannot be replenished. To compensate for these losses and to be able to develop their economies, the OPEC countries raise the prices for "black gold" from time to time.

The decision on the latest rise in oil prices was made at the present conference in Geneva. From 1 July oil, depending on its quality, will be sold at prices ranging from $18 to $23.5 a barrel (one barrel is 159 liters) instead of $14.5 as established 3 months ago.

OPEC's decision has given rise to another outburst of propagandist indignation in the West at the "selfishness" of the members of this organization. Speaking to journalists at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, U.S. President J. Carter sharply condemned the OPEC decision. He stated that the U.S. economy would suffer great harm from "this excessive price rise." The declaration of the Tokyo conference states that the higher oil prices "will intensify inflation and limit growth," "will lead to an increase in unemployment" and the aggravation of balance of payments difficulties, "jeopardize stability" and so forth.

The Western leaders' moans in connection with the rise of oil prices are understandable in their way, but who is actually to blame for this turn of events? Cheap energy, based on oil bought for next to nothing in the developing world, was one of the main foundations of the relatively rapid rates of development and the consumer boom observed in some capitalist countries in the fifties and sixties. But the petroleum exporting countries only had to bring the prices for their output more or less into line with the cost of the industrial goods and food they imported from the West in the early seventies for the capitalist economy, weakened by that time by the cyclical crisis and a whole series of structural crises, to begin to be in a very bad way.

Essentially this situation has still not been overcome and in some aspects it is even deteriorating. Take just the inflation which has intensified in the West again. In the United States, for instance, according to figures from the Department of Labor, the average annual inflation rate computed on the basis of data for the last 3 months is 13.8 percent--this is almost double the 7.5 percent "limit" evisaged by the administration.

The West often blames some sort of "oil imperialism" for this and other economic troubles. OPEC representatives and objectively-minded economists in the Western states themselves long ago exposed the total unsoundness of this propaganda. They showed that the main reasons for the advent of the latest economic crisis appeared considerably earlier than the first major rise in oil prices in the fall of 1973. It has also been convincingly proved that the present aggravation of the energy crisis in the capitalist world was caused not so much by the OPEC countries' policy as by the unbridled rise in oil consumption in the Western countries and by their policy of accumulating strategic stocks of liquid fuel. According to West German economists' calculations, the United States alone has increased its oil imports by approximately 40 percent since 1973.

While stepping up the conditioning of the public of their countries in a keen spirit of hostility toward the OPEC countries, certain circles in the leading capitalist countries are obviously guided not only by purely propagandist considerations but also by other, highly dangerous, considerations. What is evidently involved here is the preparation of some sort of interventionist acts with a view to subordinating the petroleum exporting countries to Western diktat. It is in precisely this light that international circles assess U.S. General B. Rogers' statement concerning the plan to create special forces in the United States which could be used in the Near East and other parts of the world to insure the West's oil supplies. An implied threat can also be heard in certain passages of the Tokyo declaration predicting all sorts of "difficulties" for the developing countries in connection with the rise in oil prices.

The conference of the "big seven" where, according to the West German newspaper WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU, energy issues pushed all other problems into the background, made persistent attempts to develop a joint Western strategy for pressuring the oil-rich developing countries. The press agencies report that in the Japanese capital there was a detailed discussion of the plan to create a unique "cartel of oil consumers" which could dictate to OPEC terms advantageous to the imperialist monopolies for the production and sale of "black gold." And if this idea has not been implemented, this is explained not by the reluctance of those taking part in the Tokyo meeting but by the profound disputes between them themselves caused by the difference in specific conditions in individual Western countries and by attempts to safeguard their own interests above all, even at the expense of their partners.

The present aggravation of the struggle for oil in the capitalist world provides yet further testimony to the irreconcilable and diverse contradictions eroding this system.

CAPITALIST POWERS AT TOKYO SUMMIT DISCUSS REFUGEE ISSUE

LD291726 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The top level conference of the seven biggest capitalist countries closed in Tokyo today. It was attended by the United States, Britain, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Canada. The conference took place in a setting of sharp differences. A compromise is reported to have been reached on a reduction of oil imports. The United States, Japan and Canada pledged to extend restrictions on import until 1985 and the Common Market countries that took part in the conference agreed to specify oil import quotas on the basis of agreements inside the community.

Ways of reducing unemployment in the Western countries, where there are 18 million jobless, were not discussed. Instead the conference participants dealt with the problem of refugees from Indochina. They decided to increase funds to help settle refugees abroad. President Carter announced that the United States will double its monthly quota for refugees. This is seen as encouragemant of emigration. Vietnam has repeatedly stated that it is not interested in the departure of people including ethnic Chinese, and that the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia is the consequence of the United States' imperialist aggression and of China's hegemonistic policy.

OIL FIRMS' 'UNBRIDLED SPECULATION' CAUSES ECONOMIC ILLS

LD031102 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] When will the oil problem be solved in the West? What has changed in this sphere since Tokyo? These matters and others are now preoccupying West Europeans. This is what our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes on the subject.

The decision of the seven in Tokyo to limit imports of crude, Viktor Shlenov writes, will not be able to change substantially the energy situation in the Western countries.

Even the debate on this question demonstrated the impossibility of finding a basis for agreement. In the final statement each country undertook to limit its own imports in such a way as to benefit only itself. The United States is the least (?penalized). It will benefit from the lion's share of the crude. In my view, these limits are a pure formality, our commentator writes. The fact is that there exists in the West a huge black market for oil products, where the monopolies sell millions of tons of crude without restriction and at increased prices. It is notorious that at Rotterdam the United States, the Republic of South Africa and Israel buy this crude at two or three times the OPEC price to the detriment, of course, of the West European countries.

The participants of the Tokyo meeting adopted a rather nebulous decision to record obligatory purchases on the free market. Experience has shown, however, that the oilmen have been able to easily overcome all sorts of obstacles. The leaders of the seven turned down the French proposal to fix a ceiling price for imported crude. This measure would contribute to easing the oil thirst and would be in the interests of the small consumers. It would allow a stabilization to a certain degree of the price of gasoline and domestic heating oil. And the main thing is that it would deal a blow to the speculations of the oil consortiums.

These days the Western press is talking with anguish of an oil shortage. This fear is in fact vastly exaggerated. The Western press is maintaining its hostility to the OPEC countries, blaming them for all the economic ills of the West, while ignoring the fact that the oil-producing countries were forced to raise their crude prices because of the continued inflation of the dollar--the main accounting unit--as well as because of the sharp rise in prices for manufactured goods and the food products which they import from the West.

It is quite obvious that it is not OPEC's price hike but the unbridled speculation of the transnational oil consortiums which is causing enormous damage to the economies of the industralized countries, is intensifying inflation and unemployment, and is causing a lowering in the workers' living standard. A conclusion offers itself: The oil problem will not be solved while the root of the evil remains. So it is a question of energetically limiting the appetites of the monopolies.

WESTERN CAMPAIGN AGAINST OPEC IS POLITICAL

LD032140 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Groundless Attacks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

The decision of the Geneva conference of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise the market price of oil has been received in the capitalist countries with obvious irritation, frequently accompanied by covert and overt threats against OPEC. Trying to put the responsibility on the petroleum-exporting countries for the fuel and energy difficulties of the capitalist states, the representatives of different Western circles keep mum about the fact that the shortage of oil products was caused to a no little measure by the speculative machinations of the imperialist oil monopolies and by the Western states' desire to create strategic fuel reserves.

Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that those who now attack OPEC appear to overlook the fact that Britain, for instance, was the first to raise the price of oil to 21 dollars per barrel yet last winter. The Norwegian oil is sold at the same price. Canada sells oil at 20 dollars per barrel.

In the meantime, the new OPEC prices for oil are, in fact, at the level earlier fixed by the mentioned capitalist states. Thus, as estimated by experts, the approved price increase to 18-23.5 dollars per barrel will bring about an average OPEC oil price of 20 dollars per barrel as against the present average price of 17.5-18 dollars, because three OPEC members--Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have announced their intention to sell oil at 18 dollars per barrel.

The campaign now unleashed against OPEC in the West is of a deliberately political nature and reflects the desire of the capitalist states to resolve the oil problem separately and unilaterally without taking into account other vital problems confronting the developing OPEC nations, in defiance of the latter's resolute demands voiced at the Geneva conference that they be taken into consideration, too.

UN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INDIAN OCEAN ISSUE

LD041016 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 4, TASS--An international conference on the problem of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone is being held at the U.N. headquarters. It is attended by representatives of 48 coastal and mainland states of the Indian Ocean basin as well as observers from the Soviet Union, the USA, Britain and other countries which extensively use oceanic lines.

The U.S. representative, Theodor Wilkinson, devoted much of his speech to criticising of the U.N. declaration annoucing the Indian Ocean a peace zone, He spoke out specifically against the liquidation of military bases in the region. The American delegate mentioned the agreement which was reached by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in Vienna concerning an immediate meeting between representatives of the two sides to discuss the question of resuming talks on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean. But he asserted contrary to facts that the talks on this problem were discontinued through the fault of the Soviet Union.

In his speech the Soviet representative Lev Mendelevich supported the idea of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and stressed the need for removing all foreign military bases in the region. He said that the Indian Ocean should not be used by warships and airforce planes for jeopardizing the sovereignty,, territorial integrity and independence of any coastal or mainland state of the Indian Ocean basin in violation of the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter

Referring to the U.S. decision to discontinue talks with the Soviet Union early in 1978, the Soviet delegate said that this decision cannot but be linked with Washington's plans for building up its military potential off the southern shores of Asia, the eastern shores of Africa and its plans for establishing a mobile expeditionary corps and with the enlargement of the strategic base on Diego Garcia Island. In his speech the Soviet delegate stressed the readiness of the Soviet Union to carry out without delay the Vienna accord on the resumption of Soviet-American talks.

Representatives of India, Pakistan and a number of other countries expressed concern over the U.S. efforts to expand its military activity in the Indian Ocean.

Comment on U.S. Representative's Speech

LD031506 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Indian Ocean: Facts and Fiction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

The American representative Wilkinson made a strange statement, didn't he, at the conference of coastal and mainland states of the Indian Ocean basin, which was opened at United Nations headquarters. Commenting on the United States stand in connection with the idea of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and the Soviet-American talks on this issue, he alleged, according to the AP agency, that these talks had been suspended in view of the substantial increase by the other side of its naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

The facts, connected with the talks referred to, are well known; two different, more, diametrically opposite approaches to the problem were brought out in the talks.

From the very outset, the Soviet Union consistently came out and, we add, is now coming out for making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and against an arms race in that region.

As for the United States, paying lip service to the necessity of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, in fact it not only did not facilitate materialization of this idea, but in February 1978 suspended the talks, seeking at the same time to change the military-political situation in the region in its favour. With this object in view, Washington, disguising its actions by concoctions about a mythical "Soviet menace", began the active build-up of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, which found an expression in the speeding up of the construction of the big naval base on Diego Garcia Island, the deployment of powerful carrier forces and the drafting of plans for a fifth United States Navy.

All this, we repeat, is well known and the legitimate question arises: Why, for what purpose did the American representative distort the facts, falsify the real state of affairs? The reply to this question can be easily found in the latest issues of such well informed American newspapers as the New York TIMES and the Washington POST. Quoting sources in the U.S. administration and the Pentagon, they report Washington's latest plans to further accelerate the strengthening of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean. Commentators believe that this is part and parcel of Washington's overall policy to build up military power in various regions of the world; the setting up of the so-called "unilateral corps", which the Pentagon at its own discretion could move to areas thousands of miles from the USA, is also planned as part and parcel of this policy.

The problem of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean region, it will be recalled, was discussed at the recent Soviet-American summit. The joint Soviet-American communique points out that in conformity with an understanding reached, the representatives of the sides would immediately meet to consider the question of resuming the talks on that problem. Must it be said that the militaristic plans of certain United States quarters, connected with a further build-up of the American military presence in that region on the plea of a notorious "Soviet menace", cannot facilitate in any way a constructive atmosphere at the talks, if resumed? Yet, it was precisely justification of such plans that Mr Wilkenson's statements at U.N. headquarters was called upon to serve.

UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE DEBATES END OF NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD031520 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 3, TASS--The disarmament committee has started a debate on the next question on its agenda: ending the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament. The socialist states have already tabled their proposals on solution of this issue. The initiative of the socialist countries is directed at making the negotiations on nuclear disarmament all-embracing. This approach is necessary for achieving a complete and ultimate liquidation of nuclear arsenals. The work of the committee discussing nuclear disarmament problems is favourably influenced by the positive results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Jimmy Carter, president of the United States, and the documents signed there.

Viktor Israelyan, USSR representative at the disarmament committee, stressed at the plenary session, that in the opinion of the Soviet delegation conditions are to be prepared without delay for opening concrete negotiations on ending the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and a gradual reduction of their stockpiles until their complete liquidation. The debate on the question of ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament is to bring out new useful ideas both on organisational forms of preparing for the negotions and on the essence of problems, which are discussed by the disarmament committee.

SENATOR BYRD HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

Meeting With Shitikov

LD031312 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["In Interests of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Shitikov today received Senate Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd, guest of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

A friendly talk was held. Questions of Soviet-American relations and also some international problems were touched upon in the course of the talks. Emphasized was the great significance of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna, of the signing of the treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments for safeguarding peace and security of the peoples. A luncheon was given in honour of the guest on behalf of the Parliamentary Group.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD041735 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yalta, July 4, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received prominent American politcian, Democratic party leader in the Senate of the United States Robert Byrd, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

Principled questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed during the talk which was held. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that good prospects were opening in the relations between the USSR and the United States as a result of the recent Vienna negotiations with President of the United States Jimmy Carter. It is the duty of both countries to exert the necessary efforts to make these prospects a reality. It was emphasized that the development of Soviet-American cooperation for the good of peace will undoubtedly benefit the peoples of the two countries and mankind as a whole.

Questions of limitation of strategic armaments were extensively discussed. Leonid Brezhnev characterized the SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna, and the associated documents as the biggest ever contribution to the curbing of the missile-nuclear arms race. It was emphasized that the treaty is based on the principle of equality and undiminished security of the sides, on full equilibrium of obligations and interests of both the Soviet and the United States, and is verifiable.

Leonid Brezhenv expressed the hope that the earliest entry of the SALT II treaty into force would open the way to elaboration of new, more far-reaching measures in limitation and reduction of strategic armaments in the course of SALT III negotiations and meanwhile would promote success in other directions of limitation of armaments and achievement of disarmament.

Senator Robert Byrd, on his part, declared in favour of a positive development of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, for further joint efforts in quest of mutually-acceptable solutions of arising problems.

AMBASSADOR TOON GIVES INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION

LD041844 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--The U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon today arranged a reception on the occasion of the national holiday, Independence Day.

Present at the reception were Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Vladimir Kirillin, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze, ministers of the USSR, other officials.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union were among the guests.

BRZEZINSKI INTERVIEW ON FAR EAST POLICY CITED

LD032150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 3 July--Z. Brzezinski, the national security adviser to the President of the United States, has set out in an interview to the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN the U.S. administration's policy in Asia and the Far East. Brzezinski's words on this question show that Washington is attributing to Japan increasingly the role of a so-called special partner of the United States in Asia.

"The United States," he said, "confirms the importance of American-Japanese cooperation" in the military field. Particular stress was laid in the interview on the far-fetched thesis of the "appearance of a military threat" in this region. Brzezinski said that in such a case it would be necessary to "unite American military power and American-Japanese cooperation."

It follows from the statement of the President's aide that Washington is giving a significant role to Japan in the military and strategic plans of the United States in the Far East.

In connection with the remarks by the paper's correspondent that he, Brzezinski, is criticized for playing the "China card" in relations with the Soviet Union, the President's aide did not deny the fact but added that "by using the 'China Card' we certainly are not playing or amusing ourselves."

Brzezinski was asked: "How do you react to assertions that the United States is tacitly recognizing the Western European countries giving military help to China?" Referring to statements by the U.S. President and secretary of state he said that the United States "has no intention of giving military help to China." At the same time Brzezinski stressed that "the United States does not object to other countries selling weapons to China." By saying this he in fact took up the position of approving arms supplies to Beijing.

A number of other questions were dealt with in the interview, in particular the Taiwan issue and the so-called "refugee problem," on which Brzezinski repeated the known point of view of the American administration.

SENATOR JACKSON'S 'SLANDERS' ABOUT WORLD TERRORISM REFUTED

ID031602 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Hypocrisy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

American Senator H. Jackson has again made a slanderous statement against the socialist countries, giving rein to his morbid fancy. This time the senator tried to allege that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are responsible for...supporting international terrorism.

Such claims are obviously groundless, and we would not pay any attention to them, had it not been for one interesting fact. Jackson chose as a place for his exercises in slanders Israel, a country whose prime minister is known to be in the past as an active terrorist and zealously using his present position in order to make terrorism state policy.

The crying facts of mass terror and violence, maltreatment by the Israeli authorities of children, women and old people in the occupied Arab territories were repeatedly examined and strongly condemned at the sessions of the U.N. General Assembly and other international forums. Lawyer Felicia Langer, a noted Israeli public figure, has recently confirmed that the so-called "mass punishments" practiced by the authorities in the occupied territories are in the nature of war crimes, prohibited by the Geneva convention.

World public stigmatises Israeli terrorism, which is seen from crowned demonstrations, resolutions and appeals addressed to the United Nations Organization and other international organizations. Reports periodically appear in the Western press on the complicity of Israeli special service in "mysterious murders" and other acts of international terrorism.

The calls of the American senator for combatting terrorism look at least hypocritical against the background of these generally known facts. The fact that these calls are substantiated by deliberate misinformation and crude anti-Soviet fabrications apparently explains why attempts are made to distract attention from the real culprits and inspirers of terrorism, with whom the senator himself is on amicable terms.

SENATE, HOUSE STANDS ON MILITARY AID TO TURKEY REPORTED

ID032132 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 3, TASS--The United States continues bringing pressure on Turkey, seeking to entice it with dollar levers into a more active participation in the aggressive NATO bloc and into the implementation of Washington's military strategic designs. Intriguing concerning [as received] the question of granting to Ankara gratis 50 million dollars for military purposes is now taking place in the Congress. The administration already went on record for allocating the sum. As The Washington POST writes, officials believe that the allocation of these funds is justifiable since Turkey is an important NATO member.

The Senate has already voted for the subsidy. But a few days ago, the House of Representatives rejected the resolution about the allocation of 50 million dollars gratis to Turkey. Political analysts are of the opinion that this decision is prompted by irritation of congressmen with Ankara's stand concerning Turkey's role in the Pentagon's plans, and that they wish to scare the United States' junior partner in NATO.

While the House of Representatives decided to bring pressure on Turkey with using finance as a "stick", the administration and the Senate favour for the policy of "carrots". And the essence of one approach and then the other is to make Turkey follow in the wake of the U.S. policy. Senator Henry Bellmon was outspoken about the reasons for this course. He said Turkey is of great importance for NATO's future and for U.S. interests as a whole.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES NASA ON SKYLAB'S FALL

LD281341 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 26, 22 Jun 79 p 17 LD

[B. Slavin report: "Where 'Skylab' Will Fall"]

[Text] According to the latest data of America's NASA, the Skylab orbital station will fall to earth within the period 4 through 28 July, and 16 July is now named as the most probable date.

This station which weighs about 80 tons and is 36 meters long was launched 6 years ago. It was supposed that it would remain in orbit until 1983. One reason for its premature fall, in the opinion of certain American specialists, is the increased activity of the sun. As a result of the processes caused by this in the dense layers of the atmosphere, resistance to the passage of the orbital station has increased and it has begun to lose height considerably faster than was envisaged.

After entering the dense layers of the atmosphere Skylab will disintegrate into hundreds of fragments (as shown on the drawing which we reprint from NEWSWEEK magazine). Most of the fragments will burn up. The most massive fragments will survive and, according to NASA data, will fall to earth in the area between the latitudes of 50 degrees north and 50 degrees south.

The probability of a Skylab fragment hitting anyone is several times smaller than the risk of being killed by a meteorite. According to NASA calculations, the probability is 1: 600 million [as published].

Ontario Official's Warning

LD281300 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, June 28, TASS--The attorney-general of the Canadian Province of Ontario, Roy MacCarthy, has ordered all municipalities in the province to take urgent steps in view of the approaching fall of the American Skylab space station to the earth. It is said in the order that debris of this station may cause fires, destruction of buildings and homes as well as casualties. Fire brigades, police, hospitals and the ambulance service are to be put on stand-by status. According to the latest calculations, the zone of the Skylab's fall will include the densest populated districts of Canada, together with the cities of Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

PRC'S NEW MILITARY BUDGET, MODERNIZATION POLICY HIT

OW041708 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[(Svetanin) commentary: "Militarization Threatens China's Economic Development"]

[Text] Judging from the various documents adopted at the recently concluded meeting of China's National People's Congress [NPC], the Beijing leaders have actually abandoned the so-called 10-year plan for the development of the national economy. According to JAPAN TIMES reports, while evaluating the 10-year plan before the NPC deputies, Hua Guofeng openly admitted that this plan was not realistic and that a readjustment will be carried out in China within the next 3 years.

What is the main reason behind China's failure? What is the future of China's economy? At the NPC the Chinese leaders declared that China's national economy will undergo a process of readjustment, reconstruction consolidation and improvement in the next several years. In other words, China will continue to work hard to overcome the problem of imbalance among various industrial departments and eliminate the serious consequences in its economy arising from Mao Zedong's antiscientific, adventurous policy. Obviously, it will be impossible for China to fulfill the basic quotas stipulated in the 10-year plan under current conditions.

However, it is also important for us to know another main reason why the 10-year plan of four modernizations has become unrealistic and unsuccessful. This is because the Beijing leaders have pursued a policy of militarization and war preparations and have continued to increase military spending with each passing year. All this has become a heavy burden on the Chinese laboring masses. At the NPC it was officially announced that China will increase its national defense expenditures in 1979 and that the total expenditure is equivalent to 20 percent of the 1979 state budget. But most foreign observers are under the impression that China has deliberately lowered the figure of its military budget, and that the actual amount of China's military spending is nearly 50 percent of the state budget.

Furthermore, Beijing's purchases from foreign countries are not machine tools and machinery for civilian industry but some 5,000 items of military technology. This shows that the Beijing leaders have no intention whatsoever of fulfilling the decisive 10-year plan. What they want is not rice and edible oil for the people but guns for themselves to carry out armed provocations and aggression.

PRC'S INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN SCORED

LD041230 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

["In the Ranks of the Enemies of the Afghan Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Chinese propaganda is stepping up again its campaign the purpose of which is to cast doubt on the equitable character of Soviet-Afghan relations, to discredit internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union to the friendly people of Afghanistan and to give a distorted view of the aims and tasks of the Afghan revolution. Radio Beijing indulges in all kind of speculation on the "hand of Moscow" in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] and goes to such lengths as to allege that the USSR intends to turn Afghanistan into the "sixteenth republic of the Soviet Union."

All these fabrications testify, first of all, to the irritation felt by the Beijing leadership in face of the successful development of friendly relations between the USSR and the DRA. But the seeds of lies sown by Beijing find no fertile soil in Afghanistan.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writes the newspaper KABUL TIMES, has extremely warm relations with its northern neighbour, the Soviet Union. Relations between the two fraternal countries have always rested on equality and mutual understanding. The Soviet Union, the newspaper says, has never tried to impose its policy on us, has always respected our sovereignty and independence. The Afghan people will always remember that the Soviet Union was the first country to have recognized Afghanistan's independence in 1919. It was also among the first countries to extend recognition to the DRA after the victory of the April revolution.

But people in Afghanistan also remember a different thing, namely, that China was among the last states to recognize the DRA. While maintaining diplomatic relations with Kabul, Beijing uses them specifically for flooding the DRA with Chinese "advisers" who, posing as diplomats and acting jointly with their "colleagues" from the U.S. Embassy, are carrying on propaganda hostile to the Afghan revolution and actively establish contacts with reactionary elements.

Nor does Beijing play the least part in staging from outside subversive actions against the DRA. It is well known that the Chinese "instructors" are actively involved in training sabotage and terrorist gangs outside Afghanistan, gangs which are then smuggled into DRA for subversion. The French newspaper COURIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGER says:

"The Chinese-built road linking the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous District with Pakistan is being used for the transportation of arms, ammunition and propaganda materials for subversive activities of Afghan soil." Afghanistan's security organs uncovered more than once caches of arms with a Chinese trade mark. These arms are used not only by saboteurs who were smuggled into the DRA but also by members of Sholee Javid, a clandestine Maoist grouping which was established in the DRA not without Beijing's help.

Afghan official quarters and the Afghan public have every reason to believe that Beijing's hostile actions with regard to Afghanistan can hardly be reconciled with China's professed support of the "principles of goodneighbour relations." "If China is really interested in maintaining friendly relations with Afghanistan," says a statement of the Afghan news agency, BAKHTAR, "it should better show this by its actions and refrain from moves damaging relations between the two countries."

CARTER'S VISIT TO ROK CRITICIZED ON HUMAN RIGHTS GROUNDS

LD032106 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["Encouraging Arbitrariness and Violence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

When some U.S. commentators present the recent trip, undertaken by President Jimmy Carter to Seoul, as a "rather delicate mission", they definitely have in view, primarily, the crying contradiction between Washington's official calls to "respect human rights" and the truly horrible state of affairs in this sphere in South Korea. It is a generally known fact that the Pak Chong-hui regime is a model of the most ruthless suppression of human rights. Scores of thousands of opponents of the dictatorial regime have been jailed or thrown into concentration camps without the privilege of a trial or investigation. Many representatives of the official opposition are under "home arrest". Before President Carter's arrival in the country the Seoul authorities carried out new wholesale arrests fearing "undersirable" demonstrations during the U.S. distinguished guest's visit.

The visit is now over. Those in South Korea, who hoped that it would "soften up" Pak's despotic rule, are now bitterly disappointed.

The question of human rights, which the current U.S. administration proclaims as something short of the pivot of its policy, was merely glossed over by the American side in Seoul, so formally and timidly that the New York TIMES was compelled to point out that the U.S. President avoided both criticizing the situation related to human rights in South Korea in the past, and urging openly for progress in this sphere in the future.

But military problems were obviously in the focus of the parties to the negotiations. The U.S. side declared its full support to Seoul's measures to "ensure security", that is support to the rabidly militaristic course pursued by Pak Chong-hui. Washington promised the loosest cooperation with this regime in "keeping up a high degree of combat preparedness" of South Korea, which envisages the continued stay of U.S. troops in South Korea and deliveries of new military hardware there.

It is common knowledge that the Pak Chong-hui regime remains in power only due to armed force. U.S. military aid to the dictator only encourages him to stamp out the most elementary liberties of the South Korean population. This is to what Washington's role in the question of human rights in South Korea actually boils down to.

CONTINUED U.S. MILITARY AID TO SOUTH KOREA CONDEMNED

LD022139 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington--President J. Carter has returned to the United States from a trip to the Far East, in the course of which he visited Japan and South Korea and took part in a conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries on economic matters.

In evaluating the results of this conference, local political observers note that they are scarcely arousing any feeling of satisfaction in Washington.

As is known, in Tokyo President Carter tried to force on the United States' West European partners the American plan for solving the energy crisis, however; as the New York TIMES puts it, the Tokyo meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual insults and acute quarrels. American officials, the paper points out, were unpleasantly surprised by the unity of the West Europeans.

In the end, the press points out, the "seven" in effect failed to adopt Washington's plan for reducing the oil shortage being experienced by the leading Western countries. A shaky compromise was reached which, in the words of an American official, "will not fill the gas tanks tomorrow."

Attention in the bilateral talks which President Carter had in Tokyo and Seoul was focused on military strategic matters, which is explained by Washington's increased interest in Asia. From statements by American spokesmen and press reports, it follows that the United States has begun to allocate Japan and South Korea a more active role in implementing U.S. strategic aims in the Far East.

As for the President's visit to South Korea, it is clear from the published American-South Korea communique that the United States confirmed its military "obligations" to Seoul. According to the paper the Baltimore SUN, at the talks with the Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui there was talk of further deliveries to him of big supplies of modern American weapons. In spite of J. Carter's election pledges, stresses the French L'ECHO, U.S. forces "will stay on South Korean territory. China, the paper adds, "is not in the least interested in the withdrawal of these forces."

Summing up the various aspects of the talks with the Seoul puppet, who on the eve of the visit stepped up repressions against dissidents, L'ECHO writes that the U. S. President's visit "has left the impression of Washington's support for the regime of General Pak Chong-hui.

SUPPORT FOR DPRK EXPRESSED AS SOLIDARITY MONTH BEGINS

LD021041 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 27 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[M. Kretov article under "Our Commentary" rubric: "Solidarity and Support]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for Korea's peaceful and independent unification began in our country on 25 June.

The friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK were born and strengthened in the joint struggle against imperialism. The solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were displayed particularly graphically during the period when the DPRK was repelling imperialist agression and in the years of the restoration of the war-devastated national economy. With Soviet assistance alone several dozen large-scale industrial enterprise have been restored or newly constructed in the DPRK.

During the years of the people's power the DPRK has become a socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture and has achieved substantial successes in the development of national culture. According to official figures the DPRK now produces as much output in 5 days as it produced in the whole of 1944.

Socialist building in the DPRK is taking place under the complex conditions caused by the country's split, which occurred through the fault of imperialist circles. The Korean Peninsula continues to be divided along the 38th parallel by a demarcation line entangled in barbed wire. South of the line foreign troops remain on Korean soil. For over 30 years now one military dictatorship has succeeded another in South Korea while the people of this part of the country suffer grave material deprivations and have no political rights.

The DPRK Government and public have frequently made proposals to the South Korean authorities for the country's unification by peaceful democratic means, without any outside interference. On their initiative dialog between Pyongyang and Seoul was initiated in the summer of 1972 and "the joint statement of North and South Korea" was signed. But through the fault of the Seoul authorities further talks were broken off. At the beginning of this year the United Democratic Patriotic Front of Korea [as published] Central Committee again urged Seoul to discuss questions concerning the problem of the country's unification at the conference table.

How is the South Korean regime responding to the DPRK's peace-loving proposals? By further fueling anticommunist hysteria and intensifying militarization. The South Korean regime's activity, dangerous to the cause of peace in Asia, is being encouraged by Washington. The previously promised withdrawal of U.S. troops is in actual fact becoming a regrouping of the Pentagon's armed forces.

Soviet people believe it is their international duty to continue to give support to the fraternal DPRK people in their struggle for the building of socialism, the halting of imperialist intervention in Korea's affairs and their motherland's peaceful unification.

SOVIET, JAPANESE GROUPS CALL FOR BAN ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD031850 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--The Soviet Peace Committee and the delegation of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo) adopted a joint communique in Moscow. In the communique they note the importance of the forthcoming united international conference for a ban on nuclear weapons. They express concern over the arms race which is being imposed by imperialist forces and over the creation of means of mass destruction including the neutron bomb; condemn the U.S.-Japan military alliance which leads to further militarization of Japan and threatens peace and security in Asia.

The sides called on five nuclear powers to hold talks with a view to completely banning nuclear weapons.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Ministry Official Interview

LD031806 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 3, TASS--The counter-revolutionary elements, formed into gangs beyond the limits of Afghanistan with the support of the reactionary circles of some neighboring countries and the imperialists, continue to commit atrocities in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Ever new facts testify to the brutal actions of the terrorists, headed by former feudals, their massacres of peaceful Afghan civilians. The bandits receive weapons and ammunition from Pakistan and several other countries, are trained with the help of Chinese instructors and agents of imperialism, a TASS correspondent was told by a senior official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The armed-to-the-teeth gangs operate in several frontier provinces of the country. They attack villages, burn down school buildings, kill defenseless people. In their testimony the criminals, who were arrested by the Afghan authorities, confirm that their leaders maintain contacts with foreign reactionary circles.

Pillages, cattle rustling, burning of agricultural crops--these are the methods used by the enemies of the Afghan people, who are endeavoring to intimidate the population. According to eye-witnesses, the bandits force the peasants to join their terroristic groups. In case of refusal they annihilate whole families.

Attention is being called in Afghan public circles to the fact that the authorities of the neighboring states connive at the counterrevolutionary forces, the sppkesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs stressed.

The working people of Afghanistan, he said, protest resolutely against these brutal actions. Volunteers from among peasants, workers and employees are assisting the Afghan Armed Forces and people's militia detachments. They are prepared to defend their homeland and the gains of the April revolution. The Afghan people are fully resolved to rebuff the enemies of the young republic.

Amin Speech to Tribal Elders

LD042142 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 4, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strives to live in peace with all the neighboring nations, with all the countries of the globe. The Afghan people do not intend to commit aggression against any state, but will not tolerate aggressive actions against their own country. This was stated by the Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin, who addressed elders men of Bajawar tribe, inhabiting the eastern provinces of Afghanistan. International imperialism, he stressed, is hatching plots against the Afghan revolution, is endeavoring to sow enmity between the working people of Afghanistan and their Pushtu and Baluchi brothers.

The reason behind the attacks of imperialism and reactionary circles of some neighbouring states, Hafizollah Amin stressed, lies in the fact that they do not wish to recognize Afghanistan as a state of workers and peasants. However, we intend to continue along the road of building a new society, and we wish to concentrate all our efforts on the country's development and not on war.

Defense Council Meeting

LD032050 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 3, TASS--A meeting of the Supreme Council of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held today in the Afghan capital. It was presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Nur Mohammad Taraki. Afghan radio reported that the meeting discussed questions of enhancing the country's defense potential in connection with the interference of some neighbouring countries in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Members of the Supreme Council of Defense discussed measures for rebuffing actions of the aggressors and their mercenaries and for frustrating provications of internal reaction.

The meeting highly assessed the Afghan people's support for the April revolution and the actions of the people's armed forces and the committees for the defense of the revolution.

Public Demonstrations

LD031524 Moscow in Pushtu to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Thousands of workers, farmers and representatives of hard-working intellectuals and students are taking part in extensive demonstrations and meetings being held throughout the country, and denounce the conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces that aim to create difficulties in the way of the peaceful development of the country, and interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The participants in the meetings say that they are determined to defend the achievements of the April revolution and their homeland against the evil intentions of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan.

According to the press reports, most of these hard-working people voluntarily become members of the committees for defense of the revolution and say that they are ready to defend the interests of the hard-working people of the young republic with arms in their hands, and to extend support to the Khalqi forces and the security service of Afghanistan.

The brutalities of the terrorist bands, which are being formed in foreign countries and then sent to the soil of Afghanistan, has caused wrath and disgust among the people. According to information received from the sources of Afghanistan's Interior Ministry, groups of hooligans carried out another savage attack recently on an inhabited area of Kolangar in Logar Privince: They set the local school on fire and brutally killed the local teacher. Their acts are not confined to violence against civilians; the hooligans rob local inhabitants and steal foodstuffs from the inhabitans of the mountainous areas and farmers who own land thanks to the land reform.

VISITING HEAD OF AFGHAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION INTERVIEWED

LD032344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of economists from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is staying in Moscow. It is headed by (Mohammad Ishaq Mishkinmal), chairman of a commission formed to promote exports. In a conversation with our correspondent, he said:

[Mishkinmal--Begin recording in Pushtu fading into Russian translation] The purpose of our visit to Moscow is to conduct talks with specialists from Soviet organizations and to display products we have for export.

After the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, we established close, multilateral ties with the Soviet Union. Our mutual trade turnover has grown rapidly over the past year. We sell gas, cotton, wool, handmade goods and agricultural produce to your country. From the Soviet Union we get vitally needed goods: machinery, and tractors, chemical industry products, steel, cement, electrotechnical industry goods and a good deal more.

Agriculture is the basis of our economy and it is now experiencing a real revival. Some 248,000 peasant families have received land taken away from the feudal lords under the land reform law. We are full of determination to overcome the centuries-long backwardness of our country. For the people of Afghanistan, the April revolution was a great revolution, for it opened up for our country the path from feudalism to progress. But along this path we have to constantly wage a struggle against bands of feudal lords and their minions who have infiltrated from abroad. These people cannot forgive our people for taking power away from them. These saboteurs attack border posts, burn rural schools and murder teachers and activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. They are backed by imperialists and reactionary regimes which give them all the help they can. This is why our people are forced at present to combine creative labor with repelling the provocations of the reactionaries.

We are all confident that the people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, will defend their homeland against encroachments. We shall not allow a counterrevolution to return us to the dark past and the old reactionary order.
[end recording]

AFGHANISTAN'S SHAH WALI CONTINUES STAY IN USSR

Meeting With Skachkov

LD041354 Moscow in Pushtu to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is ready to expand cooperation with Afghanistan. He said this in Moscow today during a meeting with Shah Wali, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party, Central Committee secretary and minister of public health of Afghanistan. They explored the possibilities of cooperation in industrial construction. Shah Wali said that the Afghan nation appreciates the Soviet assistance. Industrial installations built with Soviet cooperation account for one-third of industrial production in Afghanistan.

Cooperation Accord

LD050923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] On 25 June N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Shah Wali, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party's Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and minister of public health, who is in Moscow, and had talks with him on questions of mutual interest. On the same day an agreement was signed between the USSR Gosplan and the Afghan Planning Ministry on cooperation in the sphere of planning.

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS PAKISTAN FOR NEGOTIATION

Taraki Message

LD031316 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, July 3, TASS--The first round of Afghan-Pakistani talks was held here. Head of the Afghan delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister in Charge of Political Issues Shah Mohammad Dost handed a personal message to President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan from General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Dost Departure

LD031832 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, July 3, TASS--Shah Mohammad Dost, deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, ended his visit to Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Ministry. Shah Mohammad Dost was also received by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, to whom he handed a personal message from Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Council. Shah Mohammad Dost left for home today.

Statement Upon Return

LD041324 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 4, TASS--After a three-day visit to Islamabad, the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Shah Mohammed Dost, deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs, has returned here. The Afghan delegation was on an official visit in Pakistan at the invitation of that country's government.

Answering the question of a BAKHTAR agency correspondent on the results of the visit of the Afghan delegation to Pakistan, Shah Mohammed Dost said that the official meetings of representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan concerned important issues of mutual interest. He described the talks held as "useful," and voiced hope that such talks will, in the future, be held at a higher level.

LONDON PAPER CITED ON PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR TEST PLAN

LD031926 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] London, July 3, TASS--There is growing evidence that Pakistan may explode before the autumn a nuclear device, writes the London DAILY TELEGRAPH. Many South Asian observers believe that the date has been set, the newspaper points out.

Tha Pakistan test site has been kept secret, the newspaper writes, but reports favour a location near Multan in Punjab, or Chitral, in the Northwest Frontier Province.

According to DAILY TELEGRAPH, in the recent years the Government of Pakistan has been intensively inducing some of the country's most brilliant physicians working abroad to return to work on the national nuclear programme.

Two of these scientists, the newspaper reports, have come from the European enrichment consortium (RENCO), based in Almelo, Netherlands, and are already working in Pakistan. The Pakistan nuclear scientists and technologists who have been induced to return home and who are now working on the device, live under heavy guard of plainclothes policemen, the newspaper points out.

The Government of Pakistan made large allocations for the nuclear programme, according to the DAILY TELEGRAPH. It is thought possible that Pakistan has just sufficient quantities of plutonium for one explosion.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH CPI MEMBER, APPLAUDS SALT II

LD031019 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 20 June G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received (Avtar Singkh Malkhotru) member of the Communist Party of India [CPI] Central Executive Committee, who is visiting Baku.

Warmly welcoming the guest, Comrade Aliyev said that communists and all the Soviet people are attentively following and highly rate the activity of the CPI, which stands firm on Marxist-Leninist positions and is carrying out great and principled work in its country. The CPSU and its Central Committee welcomed with satisfaction the results of the 11th CPI Congress and subsequent party decisions on questions of international politics and the world communist and workers movement.

Noting that interstate relations between the USSR and India are developing favorably, Comrade Aliyev stressed that Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's recent visit to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Soviet state leaders and talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which were fruitful and constructive, played an important role in further strengthening ties and friendship between the two countries and their peoples and peace and security in Asia.

World public attention, G.A. Aliyev continued, is now centered on the results of the Vienna talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter. Azerbaijan working people, like all Soviet people, greet with unanimous approval the signing of the SALT II treaty, which creates a favorable basis for further intensification of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension. The agreements reached are a remarkable new success for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and are to the great personal credit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

During the talks Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the guest's stay in the republic, which is preparing to celebrate its 60th anniversary, will enable him to become better acquainted with the successes of Azerbaijan working people in the years of Soviet power and with how they are implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfilling the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev hoped for new successes for Indian communists in implementing the 11th CPI Congress decisions and for happiness and prosperity for the people of that friendly country.

COMMENT ON ASEAN, FOREIGN POLICY OFFICIALS TALKS

U.S. Interests

LD042150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Yevgeniy Shevelev commentary]

[Text] In the Indonesian town of Denpasar on the island of Bali, talks have ended among the foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, and leaders of foreign political departments of the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland. In the talks on Bali, notes international affairs journalist Yevgeniy Shevelev, the aspiration of the imperialist forces, and primarily of the United States, to reestablish their military-political positions in Southeast Asia--which have been shaken as a result of the victory of the Vietnamese people over the American aggressor and other positive changes in the region--has once again been manifested.

The United States used the conference in Denpasar with the aim of turning ASEAN into a new military bloc which would replace the military SEATO pact which crumbled in 1977.

The imperialist strategists, as the Japanese paper AKAHATA notes, have decided to make use of the tension created by China in this region of the world and to gamble on frightening Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, which form ASEAN, with a mythical Vietnamese threat. In their speeches in Denpasar the representatives of the West, as it were, tried to outdo each other in expressing their so-called sincere, selfless anxiety over the fate of the countries of Southeast Asia. Moreover, they unpardonably slandered the policy of Socialist Vietnam, attributing to it certain aggressive schemes.

However, all their verbal contrivances could hardly hide the true aim of these assertions. As the U.S. Secretary of State Vance said, the United States will defend its interests in the given region and intends to extend military aid to the ASEAN countries. What these interests entail is well known; that is, to preserve its control over this region of the world, rich in natural resources, where enormous capital investments by American monopolies are concentrated. Washington would like to acnieve this aim by knocking together a new military alliance under the aegis of the United States and its junior military-political partner, Japan.

Undoubtedly there are forces in ASEAN which are in favor of realizing such plans; however, the public of the ASEAN countries do not support them. The influential Indonesian paper MERDEKA writes that the aim of the imperialist forces, who are at times echoed by certain circles in ASEAN, is to change the essence of the association created 12 years ago. These provocative actions contradict the true interests of the peoples of the member-countries of ASEAN and must be rejected, the paper stresses.

Anti-SRV Refugee Issue

LD041800 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1113 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 July--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The United States, as well as some of its allies, is trying to put pressure on the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian states (ASEAN) in order to set them against Socialist Vietnam by artificially fanning the so-called "refugee" question.

Using the meeting between high-ranking representatives of the United States, Japan, the Common Market, Australia and New Zealand and the foreign affairs ministers of the ASEAN member-countries on the island of Bali (Indonesia) Washington's propaganda machine has lately been exacerbating an anti-Vietnam campaign, while keeping quiet, of course, about the fact that it is precisely U.S. aggression against the countries of Indochina which caused back in the mid-seventies the problem of refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Today, in speculating about this problem, the United States is trying to push ASEAN into a war-like posture by binding the association to a policy of militarization and confrontation.

The attempts by Washington, and also by Tokyo and Canberra, to turn ASEAN into a military-political bloc are not being made for the first time. They were particularly intensified after the collapse of SEATO. Socialist Vietnam's constructive policy, which is aimed at strengthening peace in Southeast Asia, has been a tough obstacle in the way of implementing these plans. The SRV's proposals to build its relations with the ASEAN countries on the principle of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation have met with a positive response in the region--representatives of the governments of Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines have more than once spoken of their desire to actively develop relations with Socialist Vietnam. For it is precisely on a path of good neighborliness and cooperation that it is possible to solve the complex socioeconomic problems which the countries in that part of the world have inherited from colonialism.

As far as a policy of militarization, to which the imperialist forces are binding the assocation is concerned it obviously runs counter to the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia, It is no accident therefore that, at all the top forums, the representatives of the ASEAN member-countries have emphasized that they are striving for the development of regional economic, social and cultural cooperation and that the association is not of a military nature.

By all accounts, the ASEAN members realize that creating imperialist military groupings and blocs not only leads to an intensification of tension, but makes the interests of the countries of the region dependent on U.S. strategic plans and subjects these countries to Washington's policy, infringing on their independence and sovereignty.

NHAN DAN CITED ON SRV'S STAND ON 'REFUGEE PROBLEM'

LD042216 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 4, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN published today a commentary exposing the anti-Vietnamese slanderous campaign launched by Beijing and the reactionary imperialist circles in connection with the so-called "refugee problem."

The purpose of this campaign, NHAN DAN says, is to set Vietnam at loggerheads with the countries of Southeast Asia, to damage the authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam among the peoples of the world, and also to launch an offensive on the progressive forces that display ardent sympathy with and render all-out support to the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for independence and sovereignty, against Beijing's provocations. The organizers of this noisy campaign of slander, the newspaper stresses, are resorting to hackneyed methods borrowed from the arsenals of psychological warfare. After the failure of the policy of genocide in Kampuchea and fiasco of the aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing authorities have stepped up their campaign of slander against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But the truth is on the side of the Vietnamese people, who are suggesting concrete ways of solving the refugee question.

In another editorial comment NHAN DAN says; Heard in the anti-Vietnamese campaign of slander are not only voices of the Beijing expansionists and the imperialists of the United States and Britain, but also the voice of the ruling circles of Singapore.

Singapore representatives, the newspaper notes, have lately made statements containing gross fabrications, statements that do not differ from Beijing's insinuations and slanderous attacks on Vietnam. These representatives come out and act as yesmen of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists in their struggle against the peoples of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, NHAN DAN stresses, has repeatedly stated that the reason for the emigration of some Vietnamese abroad are the aftermaths of the aggressive war of U.S. imperialists and also the sinister designs of Beijing and forces hostile to Vietnam. On the other hand, the Government of Vietnam has repeatedly displayed readiness to cooperate with the U.N. High Commissioner's Office and with the countries of Southeast Asia for the purpose of resolving this problem.

HANOI READY TO PARTICIPATE IN UN REFUGEE CONFERENCE

LD032234 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 July 79 LD

[Text] Vietnam has reaffirmed its readiness to take part in a UN conference on refugees. Its official representative has said this in Hanoi to a correspondent of the French news agency. He recalled his government's statemnet of 20 June saying that Vietnam will take part in the conference to discuss concrete steps to carry out the seven point program. Understanding on such a conference was earlier reached at a meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees. Western nations and China have launched a slanderous campaign in connection with the so-called problem of refugees from Vietnam--a problem rooted into the U.S. invasion in Southeast Asia and the policy of Beijing. This campaign is aimed at driving a wedge between the countries of Southeast Asia and Socialist Vietnam.

U.S. MAGAZINE CITED ON CIA, PRC ACTIVITIES IN S.E. ASIA

LD041634 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 4, TASS--The American Magazine COVERT ACTION, exposing the illegal activities of the CIA, has published an article on cooperation between the American and Chinese special services in Southeast Asia.

In this article, giving an anatomy of American intelligence service in Southeast Asia, the magazine says that a programme of subversion against Socialist Vietnam was drawn up immediately after the defeat of American imperialism and the expulsion of American troops from Vietnam in April, 1975. The programme provided for "secret operations" of two main types "short-term operations designed to hold back as much as possible the process of normalisation and post-war rehabilitation in Vietnam, and large-scale strategic operations aimed at dismembering Indochina by fanning up national strife and conflicts and by isolating" Vietnam and other progressive states in Southeast Asia economically and politically. [Quotation marks as received]

After American-Chinese rapprochement in 1971 the U.S. Government found in Beijing a new partner in extending its strategic operations since American and Chinese interests in the area, if not coinciding fully, at least overlapped and continue to overlap to this day.

The magazine writes, referring to "reliable sources" in the CIA, that the foundation for cooperation between the intelligence services of the USA and China were laid in 1971 during a secret trip to China by the then Secretary of State Henry Kissenger. During this visit the two sides reached general agreement on the exchange of strategic intelligence data. This agreement led up to the establishment of a whole complex of bilateral cooperation and exchanges in the field of intelligence covering all areas of the world where the United States and China have parallel interests. This American-Chinese cooperation tied in secret American operations in Africa with Chinese operations in Indochina. It is no secret to anyone, the magazine says, that after the United States withdrawal from Kampuchea in 1975, the Chinese and Egyptian missions were the main sources of information for the American intelligence service.

All major secret actions which were formerly carried out by the French and American intelligence services are now directed by Chinese special services. The article says that Beijing now actively uses the services of traitors and former American placemen in Vietnam in order to work up anti-Vietnamese sentiments. It uses for the same aims the surviving gangs of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea as well as Laotian emigres.

At present three countries of Indochina--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--are threatened not only by the continued hostile policy of the U.S. Government but also by the aggressive actions of the Chinese reactionaries who willingly protect the interests of the USA in the area, the magazine says. The alliance of the two powers is expected to produce new American-Chinese secret operations in Southeast Asia, operations serving "the parallel interests" of Washington and Beijing. The aim of such operations is what it was during the years of the Vietnam war: To try and crush the revolutionary movements in Indochina, especially the Vietnamese revolution. The magazine, however, expresses confidence that, faced with the resolve of the peoples of Indochina to uphold their gains, the anti-people's conspiracy of American imperialism and the great-power hegemonism of China will fall through.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES REPORT ON KOSYGIN-U MYINT MAUNG TALKS

The Moscow IZVESTIYA Morning Edition in Russian of 24 June 1979 carries on the front page a report on the 22 June talks between Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and U Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of Burma, which was also carried by TASS in English at 1740 GMT on 22 June and published in the 25 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 1. The IZVESTIYA version appends the following paragraph:

"Present at the talks were: On the Soviet side--V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, S.S. Gruzinov, USSR ambassador to Burma; and N.G. Sudarikov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and on the Burmese side--(U Khla Tin), secretary to the cabinet; U Kyaw Khaing, Burmese ambassador to the USSR; and U Tun Tin, general director of the Burmese Foreign Ministry Political Department."

PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS AWARDED ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP

LD032245 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--Imelda Romualdez Marcos, honorary president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples for vigorous activity for the development of the ties of friendship between the peoples of the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

KUZNETSOV REMARKS IN PRAGUE CITY HALL SPEECH REPORTED

LD031227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "May Friendship Strengthen"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 26 June--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today visited the old city hall in Prague.

E. Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. E. Erban made a high assessment of the Soviet people's impressive achievements and wished them new successes in building a communist society.

In a reply speech V.V. Kuznetsov expressed sincere gratitude for the warm words and good wishes on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. We note with profound satisfaction, he said, that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are of a multifaceted nature and are developing dynamically on the unshakable basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries.

The accords reached between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak during the Soviet party and government delegations' visit to the CSSR last year and the joint statement signed at that time have given a strong boost to the further growth of this cooperation.

The joint efforts and concerted actions of the USSR and the CSSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries in international affairs are yielding more and more tangible results in improving the situation in the world.

It may rightly be said that the recently signed SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States, whose validation will have a positive effect on the entire international situation, is also largely the result of our common efforts. The USSR greeted with great satisfaction the report that Czechoslovakia's highest party and state organs have warmly supported the results of the meetings in the Austrian capital.

Dwelling on questions of the development of ties between the USSR and the CSSR in the parliamentary sphere, V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized that they make it possible to regularly exchange experience of the activities of the supreme organs of state power and to utilize all that is most useful in the practice of socialist and communist building in our countries.

WESTERN CRITICISM OF EAST BERLIN STATUS REJECTED

LD031111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Mai Podklyuchnikov Commentary: "Unwarranted Fuss"]

[Text] The GDR Volkskammer has adopted a decision which, inter alia, sets out the procedure for the election of deputies from Berlin, the capital, to the German socialist state's supreme organ of state power. There is no doubt that the question decided by the chamber is of a purely internal nature. Nevertheless, a major fuss, accompanied by propaganda attacks aginst the GDR, has been kicked up in the FRG because of it. What is the cause of this?

If you listen to the Western argument, it transpires that by setting out the procedure for the election of deputies the Volkskammer is as good as violating the four-power agreement on West Berlin. In order to square the circle, the authors of the argument misrepresent the nature of the four-power agreement by regarding it as a document valid for "all of Berlin," that is, including the GDR capital.

In fact, however, the four-power agreement contains nothing of the kind. It refers exclusively to West Berlin, which has a special political status. As is known, a key provision in the agreement states that the city is not part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future. The strict and consistent observance of this provision creates conditions for normal life in West Berlin, from which its population tangibly benefits.

At the same time it is no secret that both in the FRG and in West Berlin there are forces which would like to disregard this key provision of the four-power agreement and which occasionally embark on actions inconsistent with it. The latest example was the election of West Berlin deputies to the "European Parliament," where they form part of the FRG's allotted quota. What is this if not an attempt to violate the four-power agreement by acting as if West Berlin is nevertheless part of the FRG?

In this context it is obvious that the campaign surrounding the GDR Volkskammer decision is nothing more than an attempt to distract world public attention from their own unseemly acts in questions concerning West Berlin.

In fact the GDR Volkskammer decision does not affect in the slightest the four-power agreement on West Berlin. The GDR is a sovereign and independent state which is entitled to decide its internal questions, including those concerning its capital, as it deems necessary.

FRG FM OFFICIAL WANTS NATO NUCLEAR ARMS MODERNIZED

LD042206 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 4, TASS--Addressing the conference of the "German Atlantic Society," State Secretary of the FRG Foreign Ministry Guenter van Well went on record for the solution already this year of the question of modernizing the medium-range nuclear weapons now at NATO's disposal in Western Europe. He "motivated" the need of accelerating the elaboration of this decision by the mythical growth of the "Soviet military threat in qualitative and quantitative respects." The state secretary actually championed the manufacture and deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe, asserting that only, as he put it, "an insignificant noisy minority" afflicted, you see, by "nonsensical atomophoby" allegedly came out against these weapons and against the arms race in the FRG in general.

Pronouncements of this kind sound strange to say the least, considering that hundreds of thousands of West-German citizens actually took part in the huge demonstrations against the neutron bomb. A very successful "day of actions", sponsored by the peaceloving forces, was held the other day in all the FRG lands under the watchword: "Safeguard Peace, Put an End to the Arms Race".

The statement by Guenter van Well reflects the designs of the Western circles, primarily in the United States, which exploit fabrications about the alleged growth of the socialist states' military potential in central Europe to justify their own militaristic plans. In reality, and this is well known in Bonn, there is now an equilibrium of forces in central Europe.

The Soviet Union has more than once resolutely declared at the most responsible level that for many years now it has not expanded or increased its armed forces in the central European region. It does not intend to increase them even by one man or one tank in the future, too.

Adhering to quite a different stand are the Western circles, which, being linked as they are with the Pentagon and NATO, are opposing detente, come out for a further intensification of the arms race, in Europe included, for providing the NATO armies, deployed primarily in the FRG, with the latest weapons of mass annihilation, including neutron weapons.

It is common knowledge that the delegations of the socialist states have come out with new proposals at the Vienna negotiations on reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which are aimed at strengthening peace and security in central Europe. This is not the first time that the socialist nations come out in Vienna with clear-cut constructive initiatives. Their purpose is to ensure progress in the negotiations which is so far lacking due to the West's negative stand.

The question arises, are not the above-mentioned Guenter van Well's pronouncements a sort of attempt to whitewash this negative stand of the Western side?

USSR TU CHIEF SHIBAYEV HAS TALKS WITH FRG AMBASSADOR

LD031451 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talks at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 15 June AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev received H.G. Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR, for talks at the latter's request.

A. Graff, counsellor at the FRG Embassy in the USSR, and V. Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department, were present at the talks.

KIRILLIN INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

LD031946 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] During his stopover in Novosibirsk, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing talked with Academician Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. After the talk Vladimir Kirillin (?met) Vsevolod Grigoryev, and answered his questions: [begin recording]

[Question] Vladimir Alekseyevich, you have had a talk with the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Will you tell us about this talk?

[Answer--in Russian fading into French translation] The French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, gave a high assessment of the development of relations on all levels between the USSR and France. He expressed the wish that they should also continue to develop successfully in the future. He asked me to pass on his very sincere greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and he said that the last summit meeting in Moscow in April this year made a deep impression on him.

[Question] You have been concerned for nearly 15 years with Soviet-French cooperation in economy, science and technology. Important agreements were signed during the visit of the president of the French Republic to Moscow last April, including a 10-year program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation up to 1990, as well as an agreement on economic cooperation for the years 1980 to 1985. What could you say about the importance of these documents?

[Answer] First I would like to note that during the years since the visit of President de Gaulle to the USSR, our relations with France in economy and technology have developed a great deal. The number of [words indistinct] trade has increased many times and is still growing. Soviet and French scholars are cooperating in many areas. In the beginning we became acquainted with the materials (?by) exchange of information, and now our cooperation has reached the level of joint works. This is carried out in numerous directions. [words indistinct] In the Soviet and French press, and all prospects for their development are offered to them. A session of the big intergovernmental commission for Soviet-French cooperation will be held next September and October. Minister Nikolay Patolichev is at present chairman of the Soviet side. I think that this commission, taking into account, and on the basis of, the talks last April between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, should find new ways of developing our cooperation on all levels. The agreements which you mentioned at the beginning will (?make a major contribution). They set forth specific measures for the development of this cooperation.

[Question] Vladimir Alekseyevich, in the West, in France particularly, it is sometimes said that this cooperation is more advantageous to the Soviet Union than to France. Is this really so?

[Answer] Like us, the French describe this cooperation as mutually advantageous. It is natural that in the area of science and technology themes are worked out and contracts are concluded for trade which are advantageous for economic cooperation of both sides. It seems to me that those who say otherwise are misinformed.

[Question] The proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev to the president of the French Republic on the topic of participation of a French cosmonaut on a joint flight is significant here.

[Answer] I also think that Leonid Brezhnev's proposal is very good, and today the French president expressed the wish for a speedy commencement of the training of a French cosmonaut for a flight in a Soviet craft, (?which would be a) good stage in the continued development of cooperation between our countries.

[Question] Vladimir Alekseyevich, given that we are in the middle of Siberia in Novosibirsk, and that Siberia is becoming increasingly the object of Soviet-French business relations, what can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I could say a great deal, but I shall limit myself to a few words. First, since 1957 Siberian science has become particularly developed. It was then that the Siberian section of the Academy of Sciences was set up, and that the creation of a scientific township started near Novosibirsk, a township whose (?importance) has vastly increased now. It should be said that French scholars often come here. With Soviet scholars they take part in many work projects, and it is one of the important elements in our cooperation. [end recording]

PCF SECRETARY SPEAKS ON SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS

LD031406 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

["For International Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--"The French communists declare for a vigorous development of French-Soviet relations in a climate of confidence, so that it may serve as an impetus to a whole number of initiatives in the field of disarmament, European security and development of mutually beneficial cooperation. It is precisely in this direction that we shall further act, coming out with realistic and constructive proposals," said Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politbureau of the French Communist Party, secretary of the French Communist Party CC, answering questions of a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in Paris.

Maxime Gremetz regards the latest Soviet-French summit meeting as a positive phenomenon. Nevertheless, he points out, it remains a fact that even now relations between our countries have not yet reached the level corresponding with their opportunities. This concerns both politics and economics, technology, science and culture.

"As far as cultural and scientific exchanges are concerned, Maxime Gremetz went on to say, the campaign mounted in the big press, on radio and television against socialsim in the USSR and other countries inflicts considerable damage to the cause of mutual understanding between our peoples."

Then the secretary of the French Communist Party CC said that the signing of the SALT 2 treaty after a long period of resistance from the U.S. authorities must be welcomed as success for the cause of peace. It is at the same time evidence of the fact that progress can be achieved in the course or disarmament.

In this international situation the French Communist Party sees its task in increasing efforts for detente, peace and cooperation.

"Internationalist solidarity of the French Communist Party, Maxime Gremetz went on to say, is an essential and permanent component part of the policy and activity of the French communists. In the great class battles of our times, this is solidarity with all peoples fighting against imperialism, with the peoples building socialsim, with the national liberation movement and today in particularly with the Vietnamese people, which has successfully stood a new trial.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM FRANCE

LD041950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation headed by Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Central Committee Propaganda Department, returned to Moscow. It was in France at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

The delegation learned about the life and activities of French communists. They were given a genuine comradely reception everywhere. French comrades gave a high assessment of the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the Soviet Union's efforts directed toward deepening detente, containing the arms race and disarmament, and its disinterested help for peoples fighting for national liberation.

DUTCH CP'S HOEKSTRA SPEAKS ON PARTY'S ROLE IN W. EUROPE

LD042214 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, July 4, TASS--The Dutch communists are summing up the preliminary results of their activities in implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. A report, published in the newspaper DE WAARHEID, made at the Amsterdam plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands by Chairman of the Central Committee H. Hoekstra, gives a detailed appraisal of the work of the Dutch communists in the post-Congress period and determines the objectives for the future in guiding the struggle of the working people of the country against the anti-popular socio-economic policy of the present government.

Speaking of elections to the European Parliament, H. Hoekstra pointed out that the advocates of a united Europe, which act under the cover of the thesis of European integration, actually farmed national sovereignty out to "European politics" and "European armament", turning the European Parliament into a tool of multi-national monopolies.

The alignment of the political forces in Europe, the swing-to-the-right of the governments in the Netherlands, FRG, Britain, Luxembourg, said the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, can lead to tension on the continent. The reason of the breakthrough of the rightwing forces in Europe to government power, in the opinion of Dutch communists, lies in passiveness of European social democracy which thinks more of concessions to the right-wing than of cooperation with the left forces.

Touching upon the panic on the Western oil markets, he said that the comedy, staged by the interested circles around the oil shortage, is aimed at concealing fierce struggle of big capitalist monopolies for redivision of the still available world fuel resources, for getting new fabulous profits.

The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands spoke highly of the SALT II treaty. In the present-day situation, he stressed, the treaty assumes a particular significance. It indicates the way to detente and peace. He called for strengthening the solidarity of all democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and socialism, against the arms race, against the development of the neutron weapon and its deployment in West European countries.

ITALIAN LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH KOSYGIN, GROMYKO

LD050945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--A conversation took place in the Kremlin 30 June between A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and G. Andreotti, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, and A. Forlani, Italian foreign minister, who were in Moscow on their way to Rome from Tokyo.

N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and F.M. Pandolfi, Italian minister of the treasury, participated in the conversation which took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

The sides noted with satisfaction the favorable development of Soviet-Italian relations in every sphere and expressed the mutual readiness of the USSR and Italy to continue their efforts to deepen the mutually advantageous cooperation between them in the interests of both countries' peoples.

The Italian leaders welcomed the results of the Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter and made a high assessment of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. It is the sides' conviction that this treaty provides a stimulus for enhancing the effectiveness of the talks on various aspects of disarmament and strengthens the policy of detente and the improvement of the whole international political climate.

Attaching paramount importance to the sphere of political cooperation and to the practice of regular political consultations, the sides stated their intention of combining as broadly as possible the efforts of the USSR and Italy for detente, disarmament and peace.

Both sides noted the considerable growth of trade and economic exchanges between the USSR and Italy. With a view to further expanding these exchanges, talks on elaborating new agreements on a long-term basis will be continued.

The conversation was attended on the Soviet side by: A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; B.T. Batsanov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.L. Adamishin, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First European Department. On the Italian side were: G.W. Maccotta, Italian ambassador to the USSR; W. Gardini, Italian Foreign Ministry director general for political affairs, and R. Ruggero, diplomatic advisor to the chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers.

During his stay in Moscow, G. Andreotti visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and saw the historic and architectural monuments of Red Square. He visited the "Daily Life and Fashion-79" international exhibition in Sokolniki and toured 1980 Olympics projects under construction.

G. Andreotti left Moscow for home in the evening. He was seen off at the airport by: N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR council of Ministers; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; other officials; and also G.W. Maccotta, Italian ambassador to the USSR.

BREZHNEV, ITALIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD031810 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to Italy's president, Alessandro Pertini. In the message he expressed to the president and the friendly Italian people sincere congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of Italy's national day, the Republic's Day.

I am convinced, the message says, that the development of mutually advantageous cooperation on a stable basis between the USSR and Italy in different spheres will continue serving the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace and international detente.

In the reply message, Italy's president expressed gratitude for the kindly message and conveyed on behalf of the Italian people heartfelt, sincere wishes of flourishing to the friendly Soviet people.

BREZHNEV CABLES QUEEN ELIZABETH II ON BIRTHDAY

LD031144 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 2, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to Queen of Great Britain Elizabeth the Second. In his message, he conveyed sincere congratulations and wishes of happiness and well-being to the people of Great Britain on the occasion of the national day--the Queen's birthday.

In the reply message, the queen of Great Britain expressed gratitude for congratulations and good wishes.

BREZHNEV GREETS GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031512 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean expressing congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday. In his reply telegram, the grand duke of Luxembourg expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and extended to the people of the Soviet Union wishes of successes.

USSR, TURKEY DEVELOP TRADE RELATIONS

LD042046 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, July 4, TASS--Mutually beneficial trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union is steadily on the increase. In the period between January and May it went up approximately 160 per cent as against the same period of last year.

New major contracts taking into account the opportunities of the Turkish market were concluded recently. The Soviet foreign trade organization Raznoexport, for instance, signed a contract with the Turkish state-owned Tekel organization for importing the best varieties of Turkish tobacco in the Soviet Union in 1979.

The Republic of Turkey imports from the Soviet Union machinery and equipment, agricultural fertilizers, oil, and technical apparatus for its national economy.

These examples testify to a successful implementation of the Soviet-Turkish long-term trade agreement which entered into force this year.

There was a marked increase lately in Turkey's economic relations with other socialist countries, specifically Bulgaria, the GDR, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY SELLS WEAPONS TO SOMOZA REGIME

LD042116 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS-TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

These days, when the situation in Nicaragua remains extremely tense and heavy fighting is continuing throughout the country between rebels of the Sandino National Liberation Front and National Guardsmen of the Somoza fascist regime, a report has been received from Lisbon which at first glance appears to be quite incredible: The Portuguese military authorities have allowed a private commercial firm to sell more than one million dollars worth of weapons to the Somoza tyrant. An official spokesman of the Portuguese Armed Forces, as reported by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, confirmed that the military authorities had, indeed, approved this deal on deliveries of "surplus weapons".

The question arises: How would Portugal have reacted if five years ago, during the April revolution in that country, other states were to supply weapons to the doomed fascist dictatorship, against which the Portuguese people had rebelled?

It is pertinent to note that the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of OAS states in Washington passed a resolution condemning the inhuman Somoza regime. Mounting throughout the world is the movement of solidarity with the struggle waged by the patriotic forces against that regime. Grave concern is being expressed in connection with the plans of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of that much suffered country, which are being hatched by definite circles in order to prevent the people from exercising their sacred right to overthrow the tyranny, to achieve complete liberation.

In the light of these facts the decision of the Portuguese military authorities is hardly understandable to put it mildly.

SANDINIST RADIO SAYS U.S. PLANNING SOMOZA'S DEPARTURE

LD040954 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, July 4, TASS--As was reported by Radio Sandino, the radio station of the Sandino National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, the United States has prepared everything for Somoza's flight from the country. Washington's special envoy, John Martin, the report says, said in Managua that American Ambassador to Nicaragua L. Pezzullo, now staying in the USA, is to return there shortly in order to fix with the dictator a date for his departure.

After arranging Somoza's flight, the report says, the United States will try to place a puppet government in power in Nicaragua in order to preserve a reactionary pro-American regime in the country.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD032300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A routine meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Yasnov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the commission formed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers for formulating drafts of legislative acts determining the competency of kray and oblast soviets and of soviets of people's deputies of autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs, spoke on the first item on the agenda: the preparation of drafts of legislative acts determining the competency of kray and oblast soviets and of soviets of people's deputies of autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs. Yasnov pointed out that work on the drafts is being carried out on the basis of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee, clauses contained in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics and the directives of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Vatchenko, Usmankhodzhayev and Khalilov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and others who spoke on the above question, noted the great significance of the legislative acts being drawn up and voiced a number of observations and proposals concerning the drafts submitted.

The Presidium examined the question of the practice of the reception of the population at the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, at enterprises, institutions and organizations of Chelyabinskaya Oblast. A report on this question was delivered by Kurakin, chairman of the oblispolkom. His report and also the addresses made by Novoselov, member of the Presidium, and Akimov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, noted that positive experience in work in receiving the population had been accumulated at the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies and other organizations of the oblast.

At the same time, the reception of citizens is not yet everywhere meeting the requirements laid down by legislation. One comes across cases of an inattentive, formal attitude to proposals, statements and complaints and of adoption of unfounded decisions on them. Time limits for the examination of citizens' appeals are not being observed. At some enterprises, institutions and organizations insufficient attention is being devoted to generalizing and analyzing proposals, statements and complaints. Also, registering citizens' appeals has not been duly organized.

In its decision the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Chelyabinskiy Oblispolkom to take the necessary measures for the elimination of shortcomings in the organization of the reception of the population and to spread more widely the existing positive experience of work in this important matter. It is suggested that soviets and their executive committees pay particular attention to the need for safeguarding the constitutional rights of citizens to make proposals, criticize shortcomings in work and lodge complaints against actions by officials and state and public bodies. Other measures to improve the organization of work with regard to the proposals, applications and complaints of citizens are also envisaged.

The meeting examined the question of the draft for a general statute on orders, medals and honorary titles of the USSR, prepared by the Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report on this question was delivered by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR state awards are one of the major moral incentives in the development of Soviet citizens' work and sociopolitical activity, in the struggle for the implementation of communist building and in educating the working people in the spirit of constant readiness for the defense of the socialist homeland. The basis of the draft submitted for discussion is the decisions of the Communist Party and its Central Committee about the fuller use of moral encouragement of working people. In it are reflected many years of practice and taken into account are proposals which have come from the union republics, ministries and departments and also the wishes of citizens contained in their letters.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree: "The Endorsement of the General Statute on Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR".

The question was examined of observing legislation that provides pregnant women and newborn babies with medical aid, submitted by the permanent commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet on questions of the work and life of women, protection of motherhood and childhood. A decision was passed which noted that while legislation on health care for pregnant women and newborn children is on the whole implemented properly, there are considerable shortcomings in the work of certain ministries, departments and medical establishments.

Then the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's journey to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were summed up. Comrade Kuznetsov, who headed the delegation, noted that the visit took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradely feelings under the banner of deepening cooperation between the two countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's activity. Other questions were also examined at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Also taking part in the discussion of the items on the agenda were: Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Polyakov and Strautmanis, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; and Rudenko, prosecutor general of the USSR.

PARTY URGES GREATER EXPRESSION OF CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Suppression of Criticism Discouraged

LD031133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The Moscow Gorkom Bureau recently adopted a resolution "On Comrade N.D. Denesh's Letter." What is its essence? Construction engineer Denesh addressed a letter to the gorkom raising important questions about forming lofty moral qualities in people and condemning the behavior of those who allow deviations from the norms of communist morality and the rules of socialist community life. The comments and suggestions he made attracted the party committee's attention.

This is just one example of the Soviet people's vital interest in insuring that matters in every sector of communist building progress even better. While efficiently analyzing what has been achieved, they give a principled assessment of everything delaying our advance. [paragraph continues]

Criticism and self-criticism promote the improvement of work and the elimination of various blunders preventing people from achieving more.

Our party is constantly concerned to foster intolerance of shortcomings in every communist and every citizen. In his report at the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the strict, critical approach toward all matters acquires special significance. This idea is also voiced in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

"Fear of openly submitting urgent issues of our social life for discussion, the tendency to smooth over and bypass unresolved problems and acute issues, to keep quiet about shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life--attitudes which are still encountered--are incompatible with the tasks which the party sets for ideological education work," the resolution says. "This approach and the inclination for ostentation do not help matters but merely complicate the solution of our common tasks."

At aktiv meetings, party committee plenums and meetings in primary party organizations a discussion of the CPSU Central Committee resolution has now been launched, and measures are being outlined designed to insure its unconditional implementation. The communists have in focus all aspects of work, all factors influencing people's education. Together with other questions it is important to examine more exactingly the state of criticism and self-criticism and to think out ways of further intensifying their effectiveness. The CPSU Central Committee recalls again that, where criticism and self-criticism are not held in honor, where there is a lack of publicity in social affairs, direct harm is caused to the masses' activeness.

We cannot tolerate phenomena like money-grubbing or bribery or the desire to take as much as possible from society while giving it nothing. Cases of thriftlessness, extravagance, attempts to embellish the true state of affairs, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucratism and indifference toward people--all this demands a keen reaction and effective measures. Not a single violation of labor discipline or public order must be left unattended.

As a rule shortcomings arise through the fault of a specific person. In every case he must be found and cited by name. Flashes of lightning which sometimes rush past without striking anything and thunder which only shakes the air are of little benefit. The value of criticism lies not in scathing, sharp expressions but in the specific, demonstrable nature and social significance of the questions raised. It must be principled, direct, and free of diplomacy and petty calculations. Much must be done to insure that criticism is carried out both "from above" and particularly "from below" and that fair comments are addressed to any worker, irrespective of the posts held by those concerned.

The development of criticism and self-criticism is not some sort of temporary campaign. This work must be done regularly, purposefully and persistently by all means of propaganda and education--from discussion in the party organization, labor collective, party committee plenum or soviet session to items in the press and on radio and television. The party committees are called on to set a constant example of high exactingness. By their attitude toward shortcomings they set the tone, teaching principledness and exactingness for all workers.

Unfortunately that is not how things are everywhere. The Kirovograd Gorkom and Kirovogradskiy Raykom and Obkom have received letters about violations of party and state discipline and the suppression of criticism by G. Nosov, rector of the Agricultural Machine Building Institute. But checks were conducted only superficially and an unhealthy atmosphere was created in the institute around the authors. [paragraph continues]

Already in possession of irrefutable facts attesting to abuses, Obkom Secretaries M. Kobylchak and A. Pogrebnyak did not raise the question of imposing party penalties on the compromised worker. And only after the intervention of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee was a proper assessment made of the case.

The party committees, soviet and trade union organs, and ministries and departments, the party Central Committee notes, must react on an immediate, businesslike basis to the working people's critical remarks and press items and discuss in a principled way materials raising important questions of economic building, communist education and social life. The comrades who raise these questions deserve all-round support. But the PRAVDA editorial office still receives many letters attesting that the person who criticizes sometimes has to deal with more trouble and unpleasantness than those he has criticized. Certain leaders take badly the slightest reproach. Newspaper editorial offices frequently receive utterly formal replies to sharp comments. Instances occur of authors of critical alarm calls being persecuted. It is not superfluous to recall that the suppression of criticism is incompatible with the CPSU rules and the Soviet Constitution, which provide for penalties for the bearers of this evil. It is the duty of communists, V. I. Lenin taught, not to keep quiet about weaknesses but to speak openly in order to eliminate them more rapidly and radically. This behest from our leader is topical even today. The more principled the fire of criticism against violations of the norms of our life, the more rapidly we will scale new heights in communist building.

Quicker Response by Soviets

LD031634 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting here in Moscow on Tuesday, the Presidium of Soviet parliament instructed the local soviets or councils, the local bodies of government, to study closer and respond quicker to criticisms and recommendations from citizens. The councils, the Presidium pointed out, should meet systematically to hear reports from the leaders of factories, plants and offices on measures taken in response to criticism. The right to criticise any official is recorded in the USSR Constitution.

Rebuke of Turkmenistan CP

LD031301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent N. Morozov report: "Improving Leadership"]

[Text] Ashkhabad--A Turkmenistan CP Central Committee plenum has discussed the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted on the basis of the republic Communist Party Central Committee report on work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, reported.

"The CPSU Central Committee resolution," he said, "is a graphic manifestation of our party Central Committee's concern for the further development of Soviet Turkmenistan's economy and culture. This important document contains a long-term action program for the party committees and all communists in the republic for the further improvement of organizational, economic and ideological work.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums the working people of Turkmenistan, under the party organizations's leadership, have increased the republic's economic potential and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. [paragraph continues]

In the past years of the 5-year plan capacities have been commissioned at the Mary GRES and in the Shatlyk and a number of other gas fields. Construction of the Karakumskiy Canal is continuing, and new irrigated lands have been commissioned. People's education, health care, science, literature and art have been further developed and the people's prosperity has increased.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee noted that the standard of the Turkemenistan CP Central Committee's leadership of economic and cultural building does not fully accord with the 25th party congress demands. The republic Communist Party Central Committee has failed to achieve a situation in which the multifaceted tasks set by the congress are resolved comprehensively and with a view to the long term and has not assessed the state of affairs critically. As a result, a lag has been allowed to occur in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets for a number of important indicators.

Those taking part in the plenum, fully acknowledging the serious criticism contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, said that many enterprises make only poor use of production capacities, the equipment shift coefficient is low, and the return on investment is dropping noticeably. Proper struggle is not being waged to improve output quality. The dissipation of manpower and funds among many projects continues in construction. Land reclamation and the modernization of irrigation systems are being carried out only slowly. Agricultural crop yields and social stockraising productivity remain low.

All this, as the plenum noted, is the result of substantial shortcomings in the work of the republic's party committees. They frequently stray into an incorrect style and method of leadership and, instead of launching extensive and effective organizational and political work among the working people, expend their efforts on holding sessions and conferences and preparing and adopting large numbers of decisions of which a considerable proportion are of a general nature.

The following example was cited from the plenum rostrum. The yield from the Turkmen oilfields has been considerably reduced recently. The republic Communist Party Central Committee could not, of course, fail to react to this: Over 3 years nine bureau sessions have been devoted to oil extraction and geological prospecting problems. But the situation is not changing. One reason is that discussions have as a rule led to the mere statement of facts, and the party committee has not investigated the essence of the problem or revealed existing reserves. But there are considerable reserves in the sector. Kh. Khankuliyev, operator at the "Kumdagneft" oil and gas extraction administration, and other participants in the plenum suggested specific measures which will help to overcome the lag.

The plenum also examined the party obkoms' work from the viewpoint of the effectiveness of their decisions. There are also many shortcomings here too. For instance, in the past 3 years questions of capital construction have been discussed more than 30 times at the Mary Obkom. Decisions have been taken. But the obkom has forgotten to monitor their fulfillment. Understandably, much of what has been planned has remained only on paper.

Speakers at the plenum said that the republic's party committees must consider the CPSU Central Committee instructions and must display more exactingness and purposefulness in the practical implementation of the party course toward improving production efficiency and work quality. It is essential to strive more persistently for a high degree of organization, order and discipline in all sectors and at all levels and to make fuller use of the force of socialist competition.

What is particularly important today in the leadership of industry and construction? Focusing attention on accelerating scientific and technical progress and labor productivity growth, improving the use of fixed production capital, and technical reequipping of existing enterprises. [paragraph continues]

While building up the construction organizations' capacities it is also necessary to display greater concern for the concentration of manpower and funds. This year there is an average of only 20 workers for each project under construction in the republic. Hence, the large amount of uncompleted construction--worth over R800 million.

Speeches raised the question of the need to make better use of leading experience. Thus, last year only 16 percent of the total volume of construction work in the republic was done by the progressive team contract method. Leading experience is being introduced only slowly in industry and agriculture.

In speaking of the problems of the crop farmer and stockraiser T. Atayev, secretary of the Takhtinskiy Raykom, B. Khydyrkuliyeva, secretary of the "40 Let VLKSM" sovkhoz-tekhnikum party organization, and others noted that Turkemenistan has all the conditions for the steady and dynamic development of these sectors. The CPSU Central Committee resolution justifiably set the task of making the republic the country's main base for cultivating fine-fiber cotton stains and a major producer of grapes, fruit, melons and Astrakhan furs. There is also a possibility of satisfying to the maximum the republic population's meat and milk requirements from the republic's own production.

So far, all this potential is not being fully realized--which again is largely dependent on improvements in the party committees' work. They are doing little to direct the rural party organizations toward the search for internal production reserves and sometimes fail to take account of specialists' opinions, or indeed replace them. The plenum criticized the Krasnovodskiy Obkom, which frequently allows such shortcomings.

Other instances were also noted where party organs appropriate production management functions. It is therefore no accident that many economic leaders, instead of themselves resolving problems which arise, are increasingly frequently sending letters and telegrams to party committees or calling to ask for their urgent intervention. In the first 5 months of this year alone the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee has received over 300 letters from ministries and departments and oblast, city and rayon organizations requesting the solution of specific questions within the competence of the Soviet, planning and higher economic organs. The party committees, the plenum said, must act by means of their own methods of organizational and political work.

Much has to be done to improve work with cadres. The main thing is to display more principled exactingness toward local-level implementation of cadre policy. Speakers cited cases where people compromised in their previous work were being promoted to responsible leading posts. Hastiness occurs in selecting cadres, and sometimes promotion on the official ladder depends on personal devotion, similar national origins or ties of kinship. The turnover of leaders remains high. In the past 6 years the complement of kolkhoz chairmen has been completely renewed.

In the opinion of many speakers, leaders who violate Soviet laws and the norms of party life must be penalized more strictly. Unjustified liberalism is still tolerated here. S. Muratov, leader of the "Tashauzselstory" trust, exaggerated his reporting figures, and through his fault the state incurred a loss of R700,000. And what happened: This leader got away with a mere rebuke from Republic Minister of Rural Construction V. Gulmanov.

The plenum paid much attention to ideological work questions. Party committees, the keynote and other speakers noted, are still not fully implementing in practice the 25th congress instructions regarding the unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education, and are doing little to tie in this work with the solution of specific economic and cultural building tasks. [paragraph continues]

In particular, sharp criticism was leveled against Ashkhabad Gorkom, which for 2 years has displayed virtually no interest in the state of cadres' political and economic training and verbal political information.

Uncompromising struggle against ugly vestiges of the past and antipodes of communist morality must be a subject of special concern for all levels of the republic party organization, particularly in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." For this it is necessary to pool the efforts of the soviets, trade unions and Komsomol and to make better use of press criticism, persuasion methods and the force of the law.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee report has been received in the republic as an exceptionally important mobilizing document. The plenum outlined measures to promote the fulfillment of the tasks set and assured the party Central Committee that the communists and all working people of Turkmenistan will augment their contribution to the cause of communist building.

AZERBAIJAN TRADE MINISTER REPLACED AFTER PARTY INTERVENTION

ID031009 [Editorial Report ID] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 21 June 1979 frontpages an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Appointment of Comrade Svetlana Chingiz Kyzy Kasumva as Azerbaijan Trade Minister" and carries on page 4 an announcement of the dismissal of "Comrade G.Yu. Zeynalov" from this post "for failing to insure leadership of the ministry's activity."

The same issue carries on page 2 a 2,800-word unattributed report entitled "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee," on a resolution on "The Unsatisfactory Work of the Azerbaijan Trade Ministry in Developing Trade and Serving the Republic's Population." The report recounts "serious shortcomings" in the Trade Ministry and subordinate organizations and enterprises and states specifically that in 1978 the ministry "failed to meet the trade turnover plan," that the construction work it carries out on new enterprises is "unsatisfactory," that high-quality produce is "frequently unavailable" in food stores --a fact "exploited by speculators and resale merchants"--and that in the trading system "all kinds of abuses" occur, including "marking up prices, giving short measure, cheating customers, and removing popular commodities from view and selling them at speculative prices." The report says that "despite repeated warnings Trade Ministry leaders "failed to dismiss those who have proven unworthy and discredited themselves in the past," going on to report that the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee dismissed Trade Minister Comrade G.Yu. Zeynalov for "failing to take the proper attitude to the task entrusted to him, profoundly failing to scrutinize the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises, making an uncritical assessment of the state of affairs and exaggerating certain positive results," dismissed Azerbaijan Deputy Trade Minister Comrade A.K. Islamov for "displaying an irresponsible attitude toward the fulfillment of his duties and for errors and violations in selecting and deploying cadres," and reprimanded Azerbaijan Deputy Trade Minister Comrade A.A. Shakhbazov for "unsatisfactory leadership of capital construction and for the poor state of the republic's material and technical trading base."

ESTONIAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES SENTENCING PRACTICE

ID031239 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 3 ID

[ETA report: "Estonian SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A scheduled Estonian SSR Supreme Court Plenum has been held.

Reports were heard from V. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Narva City People's Court; E. Gorbunova, chairman of the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon People's Court; and K. Mars, member of the Estonian Supreme Court; on the practice of the application of criminal penalties by the republic's courts.

Article 159 of the Estonian Constitution, guaranteeing that no one can be found guilty of committing a crime and punished by law except by a court verdict and in accordance with the law, places on the courts the full responsibility for the correct application of punitive measures against people who have committed crimes. The plenum noted that the republic's courts are mainly applying these legal provisions correctly.

Estonian criminal legislation gives the courts broad opportunities for a differentiated approach toward the imposition of penalties. The plenum indicated that the courts must not allow laxity in applying penalties to people guilty of serious crimes. At the same time, noncustodial penalties must be used for first offenders who have committed less dangerous crimes and may reform without being isolated from society.

A relevant resolution was adopted.

The plenum's work was led by R. Simson, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Court, P. Vasikov, chief of the Estonian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; K. Kimmel, Estonian SSR prosecutor; M. Tibar, Estonian minister of internal affairs; and Ya. Kirkal, Estonian deputy minister of justice, took part.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO COMBAT ENERGY LOSSES

Shortfalls in Oil Production

LD031225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fuel for Winter"]

[Text] As the scale of the national economy grows, fuel and energy requirements constantly increase. And it is clear that the complex of these sectors is developing at increasing preferential rates in our country. It is now planned to produce 63 billion kilowatt-hours more electricity than last year and to extract 20.5 million tons more oil and gas condensate and 32 billion cubic meters more gas.

Production growth is merely one factor in reliably satisfying energy and fuel requirements. It is equally important to make thrifty, rational use of fuel and energy. The 25th CPSU Congress set the task of continuing to improve the system of norm-setting, accounting and expending fuel and energy, intensifying control of their utilization and combating manifestations of waste and negligence.

A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution which defines ways of reliably providing the national economy and population with fuel, electricity and heat in the upcoming fall-winter period has been published recently. The main concern of the fuel-extracting sectors and enterprises is to successfully fulfill the plan and additional targets for the present year and to accumulate the planned fuel stocks at consumers' premises.

Gas industry workers have achieved good results in the current year. In the first 5 months the country received 2.9 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the plan and the additional target. Miners are making up for their lag in the first months of the year. They have mined 4.7 million tons of coal over and above the main plan; however, they have failed to cope fully with the additional target. Oilmen are failing to sustain the pace planned for their year. They have recorded a shortfall of more than 3 million tons of raw materials, and this is having an adverse impact on the rhythm of the oil refineries which supply the country with fuels and lubricants.

The reliability of industry's work in winter depends largely on precise work by transportation. Much coal, shale, fuel oil and wood still fails to reach customers in time through the fault of railroad workers. Since the beginning of the year several million tons less solid and liquid fuel than planned has been shipped on the steel highways. Our industry is making serious complaints about Donetsk railroad workers. Sections of the northern railroad are lagging behind the planned schedules, although winter arrives early there.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution once again notes the necessity of making economical use of fuel and energy resources in all sectors of economic activity and in the sphere of daily life. Many labor collectives have accumulated valuable work experience in this direction. For instance, in the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine practically the whole collective is involved each year in preparing measures to save electricity, coke and heat. The implementation of the plans is monitored by a special commission made up of representatives of party and other social organizations, innovative workers and subunit leaders. The working people of Kemerovskaya Oblast have placed a reliable barrier in the way of coal losses during extraction, shipment and utilization and this has made it possible to save millions of tons of fuel.

There are reserves for economies everywhere. Unfortunately, considerable losses of energy resources are tolerated in many enterprises in the chemical, light and food and construction industries and other sectors. This happens because the optimum operating conditions for equipment are by no means observed everywhere. Old, uneconomical units and motors operate in shops, machine tools and machines are not given a full workload and premises are badly insulated [utepleny]. It is an urgent demand of the day to eliminate the defects and to tirelessly improve the technology. Not only production workers but also personnel in the exchange sphere must be interested in fuel saving. However, the existing incentive systems fail to gear cadres in these services to a thrifty attitude toward the people's property. Thus, at depots of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products the size of bonuses depends on the level of sales of the fuel funds. The sales personnel are deprived of part of their remuneration if the enterprises attached to the oil depot receive less fuel from it than was planned for the quarter. The terms of incentives must be brought into line with the state interests.

Serious tasks face the construction workers of new power station, mine, pit and pipeline capacities. It is important to do everything possible to accelerate their commissioning and to modernize existing enterprises more rapidly. In order to provide the power industry with fuel reserves even in the summer months, it is necessary to coordinate more efficiently the efforts of industry and transport, to expand scheduled coal shipments, to form large freight trains, to reduce their traveling time and to combat above-normative freight and tank car idle time.

Many production processes involve the release of a large quantity of heat in the form of discharges of hot gases, steam and water. The utilization of these secondary energy resources in ferrous metallurgy alone made it possible last year to save more than 6.5 million tons of coal and to reduce discharges into the atmosphere and rivers. The saving would increase considerably if machine builders stepped up still more energetically the production of waste-heat boilers and improved the supply of spare parts for existing installations. A thrifty attitude toward the wealth of the whole people is the concern of all Soviet people. Let everyone who extracts fuel or uses electricity and heat ask himself: Is he doing everything possible to increase production, to avoid losses and constantly to reduce expenditure of these resources per unit output. Party and trade union organizations, Komsomol members and people's controllers are now carrying out mass surveys of the preparations for winter of plants, factories, housing and municipal services and are involving millions of people in the thrift campaign. Communists must set an example here. Success will be insured by precise, comprehensively considered organization, the enhancement of each person's personal responsibility for the sector entrusted to him and a resolute struggle against negligence and waste in the use of energy resources.

Timely and careful preparation for winter in all sectors of the national economy and the new scope of competition to save fuel and energy resources are important items in the successful fulfillment of the plans for the fourth year and the entire 5-year plan.

Large Amounts of Wasted Oil

LD050845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Letter to PRAVDA From Candidate of Economic Sciences P. Kozlov: "Not Wasting, but Saving"]

[Text] Moscow--The processing of obtaining oil and gas output begins with the search for a deposit, then the extraction and petrochemical refining of the raw material and, in between, the transportation and storage. [paragraph continues]

And only at the end of a long chain does the output appear in its finished form for the consumer. Large losses of fuel occur throughout this journey.

Efforts to reduce the "leakage" must be regarded as a factor in enhancing economic efficiency. In calculating the loses we should take into account not only oil resources themselves but the total social expenditure on the preparation and production of output wasted because of imprecise observance of manufacturing methods.

So let us begin at the source. Expenditure on prospecting and exploratory geological work can be expressed in very significant figures. The annual volume of exploratory drilling runs into millions of meters, and only half of the boreholes prove productive. Here it should be borne in mind that the average period taken to preare an oilfield for operation is 5-7 years. The capital investment turnover rate here is very slow.

Of course, geological prospecting always assumes a relatively high degree of production risk. But frequently boreholes come up empty because of inadequate geophysical substantiation of the drilling site or unsatisfactory quality of tests on the strata, or other blunders which could perfectly well be avoided. Losses must also include accidents which occur because of poor-quality drill shafts. Many such instances occur. Unproductive expenditure amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles here in monetary terms.

Even more acute is the question of fuller extraction of oil from underground. Scientific and production activity aimed at increasing the yield coefficient of productive strata is actively encouraged in our country; yet, a substantial amount of raw material is left, unextracted, underground. Further along in the oil's journey to the consumer not a step is taken without losses occuring: in measuring tanks and tank farms, during preparation and through deemulsifying during transfer within the oilfield. Overall losses within the oilfields sometimes exceed 2 percent. To this we should also add the billions of cubic meters of by-product gas which continues to be burned off uselessly in large amounts. With the present level of technology in the oil extraction production sphere alone it is possible to save several tens of millions of tons of oil and an enormous quantity of gas every year.

The next link is refining. There are also particular reasons for waste here too: inadequate initial preparation of the raw material, poor-quality pump filler boxes, and incomplete separation of oil products in refining apparatus and tanks. In addition, there are losses due to the evaporation of float fractions because equipment is inadequately sealed. In all, a further 1.5-2 percent by volume of processed raw material is lost here every year.

Let us sum up the first result. In the basic sectors of the oil and gas industry over 30 million tons of fuel "vanishes into thin air" every year. This is equivalent to the volume of "black gold" extracted annually from one of the Urals-Volga associations. If we count the losses tolerated during geological prospecting, the sum total of annual waste will be even higher.

In addition to the basic sectors, there is the sphere of the oil and gas industry infrastructure. In the transport-storage-sale system of the problem of losses is even more urgent in a number of instances. The trouble stems mainly from the tendency of oil and petroleum products to change state from liquid to gas: to put it simply, to evaporate.

Petroleum products sometimes travel thousands of kilometers. Every operation in which it is pumped from one vessel to another exacts its "tribute". In the storage process the main loss occurs through evaporation. [paragraph continues]

In overall commodity turnover terms, annual losses during storage amount to 1 million tons, while in the transportation systems they are in excess of 2 million tons. The quality of the fuel also deteriorates.

The figures quoted, although they are approximate, nonetheless make it possible to describe the national economic significance, scale and main causes of fuel losses.

But these were losses incurred in production. Let us look now at the sphere of the consumption and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products. Unproductive expenditure also reaches very high levels here. The question of making rational use of natural gas is particularly acute. An enormous quantity of this gas is combusted in boilers, where its efficiency is considerably lower than when it is used as a chemical raw material.

In recent years measures have been taken which have prevented total losses from becoming even greater. Thus, in the geological prospecting sphere the productivity coefficient of prospecting and exploratory boreholes for oil and gas is far higher than in the United States, for instance. A high part has been played here by the creation of a special economic incentive fund for progessive technology helping to raise the yield of oil-bearing strata. The extraction of raw material is being improved. The renewal of oil refining technology since the sixties has reduced losses by 25 percent. All sorts of losses have been reduced during transportation and storage thanks to the introduction of modern technical facilities including improved floating covers, polymer-based protective evaporation surface skins and much else.

But there are not enough of these measures. In our opinion, to reduce fuel losses, particularly losses of high-value types of fuel, it is expedient to establish more precise accounting of raw material and product losses. In summing up the results of enterprises' production and economic activity, work payment must be made directly dependent on the reduction of oil and petroleum product losses. Strict, scientifically substantiated norms for losses must be included among the basic norms and must be renewed regularly, as equipment and technology are improved.

SALT TO BENEFIT SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

LD021237 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 June 1979 publishes on page 2 under the heading "Start of Nuclear Power Engineering" a 2,000-word article by Academician N. Dollezhal pegged to the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of the first Soviet nuclear power station and describing the station's development and features in relation to present-day nuclear power stations. The article states in conclusion:

"Nuclear power today has acquired true civil rights. Its share of the country's energy balance will grow with every passing year. Not only the selfless labor of scientists, engineers and workers but also the events of the past few days are a precondition for this. The signing in Vienna of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty and other documents between the USSR and the United States opens up real opportunities for reducing the production of nuclear weapons. And that means that the country's nuclear resources can be used for peaceful purposes on a immeasurably greater scale.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS IN VARIOUS REPUBLICS

LD041934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress of harvesting. Grain has been cut on 7.8 million hectares and threshed on 5.5 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Mass grain harvesting is presently being carried out out in the republics of Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasus. Work is underway on all farms in the northern Caucasus, southern Ukraine and Moldavia. In the Russian Federation, the Northern area of harvesting has spread to the south of Volgogradskaya Oblast, Kalmytskaya ASSR, and Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. The work of harvest-transport complexes and detachments has been organized everywhere for nighttime operations. Combines have been equipped for harvesting grain while taking into account the condition of the fields in order to bring in the entire crop yield and to gather in all the straw and chaff. Lifting of early potatoes is underway in the republics of the Transcaucasus. Vegetables have been harvested on 90,000 hectares in the country. Farms in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Astrakhanskaya Oblast have started selective harvesting of tomatoes.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 4 JULY

LD030215/LD050638 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-4 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

2 July

In southern Kazakhstan the first cutting of alfalfa has been completed. Kazakhstan has already laid in over 2 million tons of hay. [0700 GMT]

In Altayskiy Kray sowing wind-break strips [russ kulisa] has begun. Clean fallow [chistyye pary] occupies almost 620,000 hectares in the steppes, and it helps insure stable harvests. The fallow is being tilled and strips are being sown on the entire area. Sunflower and mustard are the crops used for this purpose. The strips sown between fields will contribute to the accumulation of soil moisture and will retain snow in winter. It is calculated that on all fields where strips are employed the wheat yield will increase 1.5 times - 2 quintals per hectare. [1100 GMT]

In Turkmenia, one-third of the cotton area has had to be resown this spring due to torrential rains, and the inclement weather held back the growth of sprouts by almost half a month. Measures are being taken to accelerate the development of cotton. [1200 GMT]

3 July

Dagestanskaya ASSR farms have completed harvesting and threshing winter barley. Many farms have achieved yields of 30 quintals per hectare. [0400 GMT]

In Frunze, newly harvested grain has started being delivered to reception points in Kirgizia. All processing laboratory equipment is read. This year, the republic plans to receive, process and store around 300,000 tons of grain. Harvest has begun in Tuva. Machine operators have started cutting grasses and the procurement of vitaminized grassmeal earlier than last year. Over 50 complex mechanized teams have been formed at state farms. Tuvinskaya ASSR is a large stockbreeding area, having 100,000 sheep and a large number of cattle. Agricultural workers have resolved to procure the full annual supply of fodder at each farm and clock.

The harvest is in full swing in the Kuban. Cereal and leguminous crops have been cut on 1.5 million hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Elevators are working around the clock, receiving mainly hard and durum wheat strains. Machine operators in Rostovskaya Oblast are harvesting grain crops on the 2 millionth hectare. Plowing teams are following the combines to prepare for winter crops. The harvest has started in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Bad weather this year has stunted the growth of grain crops; thus, machine operators are devoting particular attention to insuring that grain losses are reduced to a minimum. (0830 GMT)

In Odessa, the first truck convoys carrying winter wheat arrived at reception points in the Black Sea area today. The main flow of wheat comes from the farms in the Danube Rayons. Farmers in the Black Sea region have pledged to sell 1.5 million tons of grain to the state this year. (1130 GMT)

The harvesting campaign was completed today on the grain fields of the Ipatovo collective and state farms in Stavropolskiy Kray. Despite the fact that the machine operators had fields of the Ipatovo collective and state farms in Stavropolskiy Kray. Despite the fact that the machine operators had to thresh the stunted and thinly spread cereals at lower speeds, the harvest was carried out in 7 days. The integrated method of using equipment again helped to achieve success. The combine operators worked around the clock, relieving one another. (1200 GMT)

Haymaking and the laying in of fodder is in full swing in nearly all republics. Grass has been cleared from 2 million hectares in Belorussia. (1445 GMT)

Harvesting has begun 2 weeks earlier than usual in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Farms in Belgorodskaya Oblast began mass harvesting today, where early grain crops occupy 800,000 hectares. Machinery has been well prepared for cutting low and sparse crops. It is intended to complete the work in 8-10 days. Mass harvesting is in progress in Chimkentskaya Oblast, and wheat and barley have been cut on the first 100,000 hectares, and the 3 millionth pud of grain has been delivered to procurement points. Four rayons in Dzhambulskaya Oblast have also begun harvesting. (1600 GMT)

A correspondent reports from Tadzhikistan that the temperature is 40 degrees in the south of the republic. Farms are carrying out mass grain crop harvesting and the procurement of course and succulent fodder at the same time. The first bolls have appeared in the cotton fields. As a whole, according to the statistical service, farmworkers are coping with their pledges. By today, for instance, more than half the annual plan for the procurement of course fodder has been fulfilled in the republic. As for haylage more than 400,000 tons have already been procured. This is somewhat more than the annual task. One-fifth of the area sown to grain crops has already been harvested. If harvesting is only just starting in mountainous areas, then wheat harvesting has already been completed on irrigated land in the Vakhsh Valley and grain corn has been sown on this land. Cotton occupies an area of more than 300,000 hectares of the best irrigated land in the republic. Because of the complicated and difficult weather conditions this spring, secondary sowing was carried out on almost 100,000 hectares. This is the first time in the history of cotton growing in the republic that this has happened. Specialists reckon that cotton is now about 10 to 20 days behind in its development. (1900 GMT)

Selective harvesting of cereals has started in the Chu Valley and grain harvesting is in progress in Oshskaya Oblast, where over 500,000 hectares must be reaped. Spring grasses have been cut down on the first 100,000 hectares in Omskaya Oblast. (2300 GMT)

The harvest is in full swing in Dzhizakskaya Oblast. More than 250,000 tons of hay--a quarter of the planned amount--has already been brought in the Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Mass harvesting of grasses has started in Kurganskaya Oblast, where grasses are to be cut on 500,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

Harvesting of winter wheat and rye is underway in southern regions of Volgogradskaya Oblast. Shelkovskiy Rayon is selling 500 tons and more of grain daily to the state of Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. (0700 GMT)

The grain harvest in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast has been successfully completed. More barley and wheat than last year has been harvested. (0900 GMT)

A correspondent reports on harvesting in Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, reporting from a kolkhoz and interviewing the republican minister of agriculture, who says that 70,000 hectares of grain, including 50,000 hectares of wheat, more than 12,000 hectares of barley and 8,000-8,500 hectares of spring crops are to be harvested. To date, 16,000 hectares have been cut and 7,500 hectares threshed. (0905 GMT)

Ipatovo mechanizers, having completed the harvest among the first in Stavropolskiy Kray, have transferred to Yampolskiy Rayon in the Ukraine to help there. (1130 GMT)

To date, cereals and pulses have been cut on 1.5 million hectares in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Nearly 50,000 hectares of grain are being collected and threshed daily in Zaporozhskaya Oblast. (1200 GMT)

TASS REPORTS ON SPACE COMPLEX ORBIT CHANGE

LD041928 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The biggest part of yesterday's working day by Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin was devoted to unloading of the transport ship Progress-7 and placing the delivered equipment in the station.

Under the programme of technical experiments, the crew assessed deformation of the structure of the complex under the effect of heating by solar rays from one side. The deformation experiment was implemented during the stabilized flight of the complex on the lighted part of the orbit with the use of optical instruments installed onboard the station Salyut-6 and on the spaceship Soyuz-34.

The correction of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex was made today with the use of the engine of the ship Progress-7. After the correction, the parametres of the orbit of the complex are as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--411 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface--399 km, the period of revolution--92.46 minutes, inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

According to medical checks, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are in good health. The commander has the pulse rate of 60 beats per minute, the flight engineer has the pulse rate of 56 beats per minute. Arterial pressure is, respectively 125 by 70 and 120 by 70 mm of the mercury column.

Work in near-earth orbit continues.

NEW LEADERS OF SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL APPROVED

The following addition to the TASS report entitled "Scientific Council on Problems of Peace Holds First Meeting" published in the 27 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page U 4 is taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 June 1979 page 4:

"A broad program was envisaged for the publication of the Scientific Council's materials, including the publication of a yearbook: 'Scientific Studies of the Problems of Peace and Disarmament.'

"The following were approved as leaders of the sections of the Scientific Council: Academicians G.A. Arbatov, D.M. Gvishiani, M.A. Markov and Ye. M. Primakov and Doctor of Historical Sciences O.N. Bykov.

"N.N. Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and the section leaders spoke at the session."